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## Israel: Cutting Lebanon Losses

New Policy Limits Sphere of Influence to Enclave in South

By Edward Walsh

**WASHINGTON Post Service**  
**JERUSALEM** — After more than a year of bitter experience, Israel has drastically scaled down its goals in Lebanon and is now basing its policy there on a strong presumption that Lebanon will remain a splintered land of ethnic enclaves and foreign spheres of influence with no meaningful central government authority.

The new Israeli approach to its northern neighbor took shape on the ground last month when the Israeli Army withdrew from the area around the capital of Beirut to what is seen as its own sphere of influence and vital enclave, that part of Lebanon south of the Awali River.

Since then, the Israelis have watched with cool detachment as the Lebanese government of President Amin Gemayel has struggled against a multitude of enemies — Lebanese Druze militiamen, Moslem Shites, Palestinian guerrillas

and, in the background, the Syrians. The task of shoring up the feeble Beirut government has been left to the United States and other participants in the multinational force stationed in Beirut.

Publicly, Israeli officials still

voice support for the Gemayel government and for the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement of last May 17, which was hailed at the time as a significant achievement and a vindication of Israel's decision to launch the war in June 1982.

But the agreement, which has never been formally ratified or implemented, is now "given a much lower profile" in Israeli policy-making, according to a senior official.

The clear impression conveyed by Israeli officials is that they are willing to live with the present situation, in which even in the absence of the agreement and a strong central government in Beirut, the Israeli-Lebanese border is open to trade and other traffic and northern Israel is protected by the Israeli Army's presence in southern Lebanon.

This new approach has also led to Israel's unilateral cancellation of its "special relationship" with Lebanon's Christians, whom it cultivated for years as allies in the struggle against the Palestinians and the Syrians.

The Israelis insist they have not and will not "abandon" the Christians to an uncertain fate in a Moslem-majority country, and they claim credit for preventing a Druze massacre of the Christians who remain trapped in the Chuf mountain town of Deir Qamar.

But among the lessons the Israelis say they have learned in the last 15 months is that in a faction-ridden country in which the many sides are forever shifting, each playing off the others for its own advantage, it is foolish to become too closely identified with one community.

As a result, throughout the Chuf mountain fighting the Israelis maintained constant liaison with the Lebanese Druze as well as the Gemayel government and the Lebanese Christian Phalangist forces the Druze were fighting.

And as an outgrowth of their withdrawal to their own enclave in southern Lebanon, the Israelis have begun to pay special attention to Lebanon's Shiite Moslems, the majority population in the south.

According to officials in Jerusalem, the Israelis are encouraging the Shites to form village militias in the south aligned with the forces commanded by Major Saad Haddad, a former Christian Lebanese Army officer, which are supplied by Israel and have long looked after Israeli interests in southern Lebanon.

"The whole focus is on the south and preventing a return of the PLO or any other hostile force," an Israeli official said in explaining the new cultivation of the Shites.

What this could easily lead to is a vastly expanded version of a narrow band of territory just north of the Israeli border that was controlled by Major Haddad's militia and where the Israeli Army operated with impunity long before the 1982 invasion.

This territory was kept free of Palestinian guerrillas, but it was not deep enough to put northern Israel out of the range of PLO artillery and rockets based farther to the north in Lebanon.

But the advantage of building up the north in Lebanon.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## William Golding Wins Nobel Literature Prize

Member of Panel Challenges Choice

By James M. Markham

**STOCKHOLM** — The Swedish Academy on Thursday awarded the Nobel prize in literature to William Golding, the British novelist whose books plumb the nature of evil in man.

A senior member of the jury, in a rare public dissent, challenged the decision.

An academy citation said Mr. Golding, 72, had won the prize "for his novels which, with the perspective of realistic narrative art and the diversity and universality of myth, illuminate the human condition in the world of today."

Mr. Golding, who learned of the award in the Wiltshire village where he lives and writes, became the seventh British writer to win the literary prize since it was first given in 1901. Established by the will of the Swedish industrialist Alfred Nobel, the prize is worth 1.5 million Swedish kronor (\$190,000).

Lars Gyllenstein, the permanent secretary in the 18-member Swedish Academy, announced the choice. Mr. Gyllenstein described Mr. Golding as "a fascinating and exciting writer" whom he first read in the 1950s with the appearance of the novel "Lord of the Flies."

Mr. Golding in the late 1950s was something of a cult figure. In 1980, he won Britain's coveted Booker prize.

But Arthur Lundkvist, a 77-year-old academy member and specialist in Latin American literature, denounced the choice of Mr. Golding and argued that the prize should have gone to Claude Simon, the French philosopher and novelist.

Breaking a tradition of silence about the academy's deliberations, Mr. Lundkvist said Mr. Golding was "decent but hardly in the Nobel prize class."

Embarrassed by this public dissent, Mr. Gyllenstein called Mr. Lundkvist's outburst "unfortunate" and said he had "the soul of a martyr."

He said academy members were supposed to remain silent for 50 years about the way they agreed upon Nobel laureates.

The last British writer to win the Nobel prize in Literature was Winston Churchill, in 1953. Other British winners were Bertrand Russell, the American-born T.S. Eliot, John Galsworthy, George Bernard Shaw and Rudyard Kipling. In 1981, the Bulgarian-born Elias Canetti, who lives in Britain, won the prize.

Ingmar Björkstén, the literary editor of Svenska Dagbladet, said Mr. Golding had "not entered the public discussion of possible or necessary Nobel prize winners."

But, in reaching for "a dark horse," Mr. Björkstén said, the academy appeared to want to single out a popular and readable storyteller. He likened the choice to the designation of Isaac Bashevis Singer, an American, in 1978.

A brief essay distributed by the academy tended to confirm this judgment.

"William Golding's novels and stories," it said, "are not only somber moralities and dark myths about evil and treachery, but also colorful tales of adventure which can be read as such, full of narrative joy, inventiveness and excitement."

The son of a grammar school teacher, William Gerald Golding studied at Oxford and was profoundly affected by his experience as a sailor in World War II.

"I must say that anyone who moved through those years without understanding that man produces evil as a bee produces honey must have been blind or wrong in the head," he wrote.

"The Lord of the Flies" appeared in 1954 and was an immediate best-seller. Couched in the language of a child's adventure story, it recounts the clash of two bands



William Golding

of boys lost on a deserted island. One band is good, the other evil.

Subsequent novels like "Pincher Martin" (1956), a ghost story told by a dying man, and "Free Fall" (1959) explored the interlocking Golding themes of ambition, violence and the lust for power.

"Darkness Visible" (1979) is a complicated, Miltonic vision of hell on Earth in which two beautiful women seek evil for their own sake.



Feminists clashing with police outside the Spanish parliament during the abortion debate.

## Spain's Parliament Votes to Liberalize Franco-Era Statutes Against Abortion

By Tom Burns

**WASHINGTON Post Service**  
**MADRID** — The Socialist government won a vote in the Cortes Thursday night that lifted strict bans on abortion in cases involving rape, the severe malformation of the fetus or in cases in which the mother's life would be endangered by childbirth.

The vote was 186 to 109 with four abstentions.

In predominantly Roman Catholic Spain, the partial lifting of abortion penalties has been strongly opposed by the Roman Catholic Church "hierarchy" and conservatives.

The rightist Popular Alliance Party, which is the main opposition grouping to the Socialist majority, has appealed to the Constitutional Court to rule any change in the abortion laws as unconstitutional.

Nationwide anti-abortion groups, often sponsored by the local clergy, have collected a million protest signatures.

Throughout a three-day debate in the Cortes, however, it was feminists groups that attracted the most publicity by demonstrating in favor of more liberal laws. Every afternoon, police arrested women activists who greeted parliamentarians with chants for abortion on demand. More than 20 women were briefly detained Tuesday and more than 50 Wednesday.

The repeal of the abortion laws, which were imposed during the Franco regime, was part of the Socialist Party's election platform last year. In the past years courts have continued to impose penalties of up to 12 years in jail on abortifacients, and women undergoing abortions have faced fines and, frequently, six-month prison terms.

Critics of the laws claim that thousands of clandestine abortions are carried out in Spain in circumstances that gravely endanger the woman's health. The dispute has been further fueled by figures is-

sued by health authorities in Britain that showed that as many as 17,000 Spanish women traveled to the London area alone every year to terminate their pregnancies.

The chief sponsor of the repeal, Justice Minister Fernando Ledesma, conceded that the changes were limited but he said that they were in line with what public opinion was willing to admit at the present time in Spain. The minister indicated that as public opinion became more tolerant over abortion, there would be further changes in the penal code.

The conservative opposition's appeal to the Constitutional Court is likely to delay the introduction of limited abortion for several months. The opposition seeks to test its legality by citing a constitutional article that guarantees the right to life — an article that was introduced expressly to ban the death penalty in post-Franco Spain.

A decision about whether, what and how much to cut would have to be made by the governments of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization itself.

Such a move has the double attraction of helping defuse anti-nuclear sentiment in Western Europe at an opportune moment and simultaneously improving NATO's military position. It would achieve the latter aim by eliminating obsolete, cumbersome weapons and introducing newer ones that would enable NATO forces to fight a longer conventional war before resorting to nuclear escalation.

"It's an ambiguous move that means fewer warheads to the disarmers and a rationale to modernize to the military," according to a U.S. official at NATO, who asked not to be identified. "But I expect a net reduction in warheads by the end of the year."

(The official Soviet news agency

## NATO Assembly Urges Reduction Of Short-Range Western N-Arms

By Joseph Fitchett

**International Herald Tribune**  
**THE HAGUE** — Legislators from the NATO countries urged their defense ministers Thursday to dismantle significant numbers of older short-range nuclear weapons — a cut that would coincide with the scheduled arrival in Europe of new U.S. medium-range missiles at the end of the year.

The North Atlantic Assembly adopted a resolution calling on the NATO governments to "support a unilateral reduction in the total number of short-range nuclear warheads deployed in Europe as a militarily prudent and politically sensible measure." The weapons referred to are nuclear artillery shells and mines.

Although the assembly has no binding authority, it generally reflects the views of members of the U.S. Congress and the parliaments of the other NATO countries who are committed to a strong Western defense.

After the initial unilateral cuts, the resolution went on to say, NATO should seek deeper cuts in the short-range weapons through a mutual "build-down" with the Warsaw Pact. This reduction would be analogous to the cuts in older strategic nuclear weapons recently proposed by President Ronald Reagan.

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Tass said Thursday that the North Atlantic Assembly's resolution was a gimmick with no practical effect. The Associated Press reported from Moscow, Tass said the proposal did not call for any public or international verification, a complaint typically used by the United States about Soviet disarmament proposals.

Specific recommendations about reducing NATO's European stockpile of so-called battlefield nuclear weapons — nearly 6,000 warheads on tactical fighter-bombers, anti-aircraft missiles, artillery and land mines — are being formulated by a NATO committee known as the High Level Group. The group is headed by Richard N. Perle, the U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy.

Press reports have speculated that NATO might eliminate as many as 2,000 of its older warheads in an initial gesture that might be followed by deeper cuts if the Warsaw Pact reciprocated.

The High Level Group will submit proposals to the NATO defense ministers for a decision at a meeting Oct. 28 in Ottawa. Members of the group are expected to recommend the removal of more than 1,000 older warheads, several parliamentarians said after being briefed at The Hague by Mr. Perle.

Politically, NATO governments could expect the move to reassure public opinion about the alliance's nuclear plans at a time when 108 Pershing-2 and 464 cruise missiles are to be deployed. The deployment will begin in December unless there is a breakthrough in the Geneva arms talks on intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

Militarily, a NATO offer to the Warsaw Pact of a mutual reduction would facilitate Western military policy in the years ahead regardless of whether the Geneva talks on intermediate-range weapons succeed. The Soviet Union, anticipating the arrival of new NATO missiles, has threatened to deploy new, more accurate short-range nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe.

Because these new systems — the SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 — have ranges under 1,000 kilometers (620 miles), they are not included in the current Geneva talks on intermediate-range missiles.

## Delhi Takes Over Punjab After Attacks

The Associated Press

**NEW DELHI** — The Indian government took direct control of Punjab state Thursday in an attempt to check growing Sikh terrorism.

President Zail Singh, acting on the recommendation of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's cabinet, dismissed the government of the northern state, which Mrs. Gandhi's Congress Party controlled, and suspended the state legislature after Sikh extremists killed six Hindu passengers on a bus and two officials on a train.

Twenty persons have been killed and 18 have been wounded in a wave of Sikh terrorist attacks in the past two weeks in Punjab, where most of India's 12 million Sikhs live. Hindu leaders called a statewide general strike Friday.

Armed Sikh extremists stopped a bus Wednesday on the Grand Trunk, northern India's most important highway, near Jullundur, 215 miles (345 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi.

Officials said the Sikhs asked the 20 passengers their religion, lined up seven Hindu men by the side of the bus and opened fire. Six were killed and the seventh, wounded, pretended to be dead and "survived" to tell the police the harrowing tale, the United News of India reported.

The killers spared two Hindu passengers, a 10-year-old child and his mother, the report said.

In another attack, Sikh gunmen killed a Hindu customs inspector and a police sub-inspector and wounded four people on a trans-India express train minutes before it arrived at Amritsar, the Sikh holy city in Punjab, authorities said.

They said the Sikhs escaped with the policeman's revolver, but they did not know whether he was a Hindu or a Sikh.

State officials banned night bus service throughout Punjab, and ordered all bus and train passengers and searched for arms. Police would be stationed on all trains passing through the state, they said.

The government also reimposed a ban on powerful motorcycles because Sikh terrorists often use them for hit-and-run attacks.



PRELATE DIES — Cardinal Terence J. Cooke of New York died Thursday of leukemia. Page 3.



DRUZE DEMAND — Walid Jumblat, head of the Lebanese Druze, arriving Thursday in Rome for talks. Mr. Jumblat urged a ban on arms sales to the Lebanon Army until a formula for peace in his country was found. Page 2.

## Walesa Says 'Whole Working World' Is Honored

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**GDANSK, Poland** — Lech Walesa said Thursday he was happy to have won the Nobel Peace Prize and that it honored the "whole working world."

"I am very happy," Mr. Walesa said at a news conference at St. Brigida Church, parish of the Gdansk shipyard where Solidarity was founded during strikes three years ago. "The whole working world is honored, including millions of Poles."

Mr. Walesa was awarded the prize Wednesday for his leadership of the Solidarity union, which was outlawed last year.

"Many people are not as happy as I am, the 40-year-old shipyard electrician said. "Many people are in prison, many are out of work. Many lesser-known people deserve the award."

Describing the dissolution of Solidarity as "undemocratic," Mr. Walesa said, "I am sorry that such things take place in our country, a socialist country."

Mr. Walesa also spoke to reporters as he relaxed and fished at a lake near Gdansk.

He reiterated that he was fearful that the Communist authorities might not allow him to return to Poland if he went to Norway to accept the award.

"It's too big a risk for me," he said.

He said he was still talking over tactics with his advisers and would not rule out sending his wife, Danuta, or friends from abroad to Oslo to accept the prize Dec. 10.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Walesa placed flowers at the memorial to the estimated 50 workers who died in street battles with police in Gdansk in 1970. The flowers had been thrown at him Wednesday by supporters celebrating the Nobel decision.

Mr. Walesa then visited the shipyard briefly and went to see his doctor. He was given another two weeks of work because of duodenal ulcers that have prevented him from working for a month.

"The whole shipyard is happy" about the Nobel award, Mr. Walesa said. "Even the bosses congratulated me."

Reaction in the West continued to welcome the award to Mr. Walesa, but some saw it as a political ploy or inappropriate. In Eastern Europe, the Nobel decision was called provocative.

Some Western newspapers said the award would undermine efforts by Poland's Communist government to discredit Mr. Walesa.

"The decision from Oslo makes it almost impossible for the Polish authorities to try to treat Lech Walesa as a nonperson," said Sweden's conservative Svenska Dagbladet.

The Turin newspaper La Stampa said it suspected that the selection was "clouded by political motives."

"The Nobel Peace Prize will lead Solidarity and its leader to another war," with the Polish authorities, La Stampa said.

Hungarian state television said it was "incredible that a more appro-

priate candidate than Walesa could not be found" at a time when the world "is faced with armaments on an unimaginable scale."

Poland's official PAP press agency said the award to Mr. Walesa amounted to meddling in the country's internal affairs. It said Poland's problems had been used as a platform to fuel tension.

"It is against this background that this year's decision to award the Nobel Peace Prize can and should be assessed," it said.

The daily world press roundup carried by all Polish dailies included a news agency report quoting a leader of the Italian Communist Party, Giancarlo Pajetta, as saying: "I cannot see how Lech Walesa worked for peace."

Most dailies, including both morning newspapers in Gdansk, Mr. Walesa's hometown, headlined the article without using his name.

"Decision of the Norwegian Nobel Prize Committee," the headline

## INSIDE

East Germany is celebrating Luther's 500th birthday in a new atmosphere for church-state relations. Page 2.

Will he or won't he? Even those closest to President Reagan aren't sure whether he will run for re-election. Page 3.

Two Italian superstars, Giorgio Armani and Gianni Versace, closed the Milan fashion collections. Page 3.

Chilean riot police attacked thousands of young demonstrators in Santiago. Page 5.

Saudi Arabia is studying buying a marketing network abroad to sell oil products from its new refineries. Page 11.

Bullion Reserve's links with a defunct California bank are being investigated. Page 13.

Raymond Aron, the French sociologist, academic and journalist, is enjoying the success of his memoirs, Vicky Elliott reports. Page 7.

## Nicaraguan Rebels Shift To Economic Targets

By Robert J. McCartney

**Washington Post Service**

**MANAGUA** — Most of Nicaragua's oil flows through a single pipeline, and most of its foreign trade passes over a single bridge. A few well-placed bombs or missiles could knock out either, and U.S.-backed anti-government guerrillas attacked both last month.

Nicaragua's only major international highway is the Pan-American Highway. Rebel raids shut down customs posts and blocked traffic at both the Honduran and Costa Rican borders last week.

A new Nicaraguan guerrilla strategy of attacks on major economic installations could substantially increase pressure on the Sandinista government, according to Nicaraguan and foreign sources here.

High prices, shortages or other economic difficulties already top

the list of complaints that a visitor hears.

While the strategy of the rebels appears potentially effective, they still must prove that they can carry it out. A series of highly publicized air raids caused no significant damage. One of the targets was the strategic bridge at Nicaragua's principal port of Corinto.

Commando raids have been more effective. Frogmen blew up mooring facilities at one end of the pipeline at Puerto Sandino, temporarily preventing tankers from unloading there. But the guerrillas are not known to have struck major targets in the center of the country, despite their claims to have numerous collaborators in urban areas.

The Nicaraguan and foreign sources said that many Nicaraguans grow the beans and corn they eat and would be little affected by

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)



# East German Luther Year Marks New Policy Toward Religion

By Henry Tanner  
International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — In Wittenberg two Sundays ago about 10,000 Christians poured into the town square for a mass rally marking the end of the synod of the Protestant Church of East Germany. After 37 years of concentrated atheist education by the state, the turnout, especially of young people, was "remarkable," one of the bishops remarked.

Wittenberg is the town where Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the door of All Saints Church on Oct. 31, 1517, the symbolic act that started the Reformation.

This year, the 500th anniversary of Luther's birth has been celebrated all over East Germany by both the Communist state and the church — both separately and together, each with its own interests in mind.

In East Germany, as in Poland and the other Communist countries of Eastern Europe, the relationship between church and state is part confrontation, part accommodation. Both recognize that they are in fundamental conflict but condemned to live next to each other if not together.

The Protestant Church of East Germany has eight million members out of a population of about 17 million, according to official figures. In addition, there are just over a million Roman Catholics, most of them in the south of the country.

The Year of Luther has pointed up some of the changes that have taken place in the church-state relationship in East Germany. The regime went all out to promote the anniversary and to derive from it a German historic tradition and legitimacy of its own.

The church has used the occasion to give the silent, repressed majority of Christians an occasion to come out into the open to show themselves and be active. Mass rallies like the one in Wittenberg have been held in several cities, and a final celebration of three days is scheduled to begin Nov. 10, the reformer's birthday, in Leipzig and the town of Eisleben, his birthplace.

A joint state-church commission was formed at the suggestion of the government to plan and coordinate some of the activities of the year. Erich Honecker, the party chief, personally represented the state on the commission and met with the bishops. By contrast, in 1967, on the 450th anniversary of the start of the Reformation, the state ignored the church.

Mr. Honecker is credited by churchmen with being more "realistic" toward the church than Walter Ulbricht, his predecessor. But Mr. Honecker's relatively open policy toward the church is known to be contested within the party leadership, and the future therefore is uncertain.

But there has been a marked change in the way Luther is being presented by state propaganda and in schoolbooks.

The State Museum for German History, the most

prestigious institution of its kind in East Berlin, has given over most of its main floor to a Luther exhibition. The captions to the portraits, manuscripts and other memorabilia that trace Luther's life present him as a folk hero, the father of the first important revolution of history and therefore a distant forerunner of the Communist revolution.

"Luther's progressive heritage is preserved in the Socialist German national culture" of East Germany, says one inscription in big letters. Another praises Luther for his "courage and steadfastness" as he stood up to the papal notables in Worms and refused to recant.

"Gone are the days when Luther was branded as a 'henchman of the feudal lords' and a 'traitor of the peasants,'" remarked a church official. Gone also is the veneration that Communist historians had displayed for Thomas Müntzer, Luther's more radical disciple who until recently had been played up at Luther's expense.

At the exhibition and in new East German schoolbooks, Luther's merit in translating the Bible into German is underlined, elevating him to the "founder" of the German language.

East German state television this year ran a series of five special films on the reformer. "Almost a personality cult," a churchman remarked. The spokesmen of the church have dwelt less on the person of Luther than the government's Marxist historians.

Non-Communist historians see the regime's dramatization of the Luther anniversary as part of a wider effort to give the East German state a more solid foundation in German history.

In this view, the East German leaders "know that their state was not created by the working class; they have the problem of the Wall, the only way they can keep their people at home; they believe that their state can survive only as a German state and so they are trying to show that they are the heirs of German history just as much as the West Germans or more so."

Church members say it is too early to predict whether the celebrations and mass rallies of the Year of Luther will result in a lasting improvement of the position of the Protestant Church in East Germany. They say that atheist education continues in schools and newspapers, that religious activities are largely ignored by the media, but that the church has won the modest right to an independent radio broadcast of its own — once every two months.

At the synod in Wittenberg, the Protestant bishops urged the state to grant citizens more personal rights, including the possibility to travel abroad. One of the church leaders appealed to Christians to stay in East Germany in spite of state harassment.

The church, though far from rebellious, has won a role in society largely by stressing its attachment to peace, opening its doors to young anti-militarists and generally offering young people cultural and spiritual outlets that they would not have otherwise.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Poor Nations Endangered, EC Is Told

LUXEMBOURG (Reuters) — A spokesman for many of the world's poor nations said Thursday that despite European Community aid some of them were closer to collapse than at any time in their history.

Archibald Mgwaga, foreign minister of Botswana, told ministers and ambassadors from EC states that "several of our countries face grave threats to their survival today than at any other time in their history. Our situation threatens to be a permanent one."

Meanwhile, Edgar Pisani, the EC official in charge of relations with developing states, told reporters in Brussels that while the EC was correct in expressing concern over human rights, it should seek progress through persuasion and not by imposing its will on sovereign nations.

The comments were made as negotiations started in Luxembourg on a trade and aid agreement between the EC and 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific states. The pact will replace the current five-year pact, which expires next year.

### Talks Resume on Strategic Weapons

GENEVA (NYT) — U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for two hours and 50 minutes Thursday in the first formal session of a new round of talks on the reduction of strategic nuclear arms.

The meeting at the Soviet Mission followed the denunciation Wednesday by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, of President Ronald Reagan's latest proposals as "nothing but words." No information on the substance of the meeting was released.

Edward L. Rowley, leader of the U.S. delegation, had said that he would begin Thursday a detailed presentation of the president's so-called build-down plan for cutting the number of nuclear warheads deployed by each side.

### Niger Foils an Attempted Coup

NIAMEY, Niger (Combined Dispatches) — A pre-dawn armed uprising was put down here Thursday, and the authorities seemed to have regained almost complete control of the capital by midday, diplomatic sources said.

The sources, contacted by telephone from Paris, said that "sporadic gunfire from small arms" broke out before Prime Minister Mamadou Oumarou, in a message over national radio, announced that a coup attempt had been foiled by the army and that order had been re-established in the West African nation.

Later Thursday, President Seyni Kountché, who had been in France to attend the French-African summit meeting, returned to Niamey from Paris and attributed the coup attempt to "a few ambitious people," whom he did not otherwise identify. The president, speaking to local journalists at the airport in Niamey, shrugged off the attempt to overthrow him, the second since he seized power in a coup nine years ago.

### Nigerian Loses Ruling on Election

LAGOS (Reuters) — Odumegwu Ojukwu, the former Biafran secessionist leader, has lost his bid for a seat in the Nigerian Senate after his leading opponent successfully appealed against a ruling that gave the victory to Mr. Ojukwu.

The federal appeals court in Enugu, capital of Mr. Ojukwu's home state of Anambra in the east, reversed a lower court decision on the outcome of elections in August, ruling that the judge in the case had made errors of law and procedure.

The appeals court instead awarded the seat for the Niger River city of Onitsha to Edwin Onwudike of the Nigerian People's Party. Mr. Onwudike had originally been declared winner by the Federal Electoral Commission. There was no immediate reaction from Mr. Ojukwu, who ran for the ruling National Party of Nigeria.

### U.K. Cabinet Minister Admits Affair

LONDON (Reuters) — Cecil Parkinson, Britain's secretary of trade and industry and one of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's closest confidants, admitted Thursday when he admitted a love affair with his longtime secretary.

Mr. Parkinson, 52, often mentioned as a possible successor to Mrs. Thatcher, said the secretary, Sara Kenys, was expecting his baby in January. The announcement was made through his lawyer.

But Mrs. Thatcher publicly stood by Mr. Parkinson, insisting that he would not be asked to resign his post. Her spokesman said she had known in advance of the statement and felt it was a private matter. As Conservative Party chairman, Mr. Parkinson orchestrated Mrs. Thatcher's landslide election victory in June.

Cecil Parkinson

### Soviet Editor Disavows Airliner Quote

MOSCOW (LAT) — The editor in chief of Pravda, the Communist Party daily newspaper, has disavowed remarks attributed to him while in Scotland last month criticizing the Soviet military's handling of reports on the South Korean airliner incident.

Writing in Pravda, Viktor G. Afanasyev, Pravda editor and member of the Communist Party Central Committee, said Wednesday that Western reporters "went out of their way" to distort his statements in Edinburgh. Mr. Afanasyev said Sept. 19 that he defended the actions of Soviet pilots but added that "I would not say I was very pleased" with the way the Soviet military initially handled reports on the airliner.

Comments by Mr. Afanasyev and Viktor A. Litvinik, a Central Committee member, had been interpreted as a softening in the unrepentant Soviet attitude toward the downing of the airliner Sept. 1 with 269 persons aboard.

### Shamir Said to Favor New Settlements

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir told coalition members Thursday that his new government would give top priority to expanding Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank, a rightist parliamentarian said.

Mr. Shamir made the statement while meeting leaders of the ultra-nationalist Techiya party, which in the past has acted as a pressure group for Jewish settlers within the coalition.

"He told us Techiya's settlement policy is the government's settlement policy and would receive top priority," said Genia Cohen, a Techiya member of the Knesset. She said Mr. Shamir had repeated his support for government plans to increase the Jewish population in West Bank, where 800,000 Arabs live, to 100,000 within the next few years.

### For the Record

Walter F. Mondale accepted the endorsement of the AFL-CIO Thursday in Hollywood, Florida, telling 800 union delegates: "I am ready to be the president who puts America back to work." (UPI)

Afghanistan's foreign minister said progress had been made in talks to end the conflict between guerrillas and the Soviet-backed government and final agreement through direct negotiations was possible. The minister, Shah Mohammed Dost, made the comments Thursday at the United Nations General Assembly. (Reuters)

Women will be allowed to vote in Liechtenstein if Prince Hans Adam, who will become the de facto ruler of the principality in March, succeeds in a suffrage drive he described Wednesday as his chief priority. (AP)

Three radicals were sentenced Thursday to 75 years to life in prison for what a judge in New York called the "cold, calculated and deliberate" murders of three persons during a \$1.6-million armored car robbery in 1981. (AP)

General Clemente Noel was accused by the head of the Peruvian journalists' association Wednesday of refusing to cooperate with a judicial probe of the killing of eight reporters in January while they were investigating rumored abuses of human rights by government security forces. (Reuters)

Police arrested 22 journalists in Johannesburg on Thursday for violating South African laws against mixed-race demonstrations. The journalists, both blacks and whites, were protesting alleged brutality by government officials. (UPI)

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**5 Die in South African Mine**  
JOHANNESBURG — Five mine workers were killed and five were missing in a fire Wednesday at a gold mine about 180 kilometers (100 miles) southwest of Johannesburg, an Anglo American Corp. statement said Thursday.

## Kinnock Asks Labor Party To End Feuds

Leader Assails Thatcher For 'Blimpish Patriotism'

By Henry Tanner

BRIGHTON, England — Accusing Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of "blimpish patriotism," the new Labor Party leader, Neil Kinnock, appealed to his party Thursday for an end to infighting and made an impassioned attack on the Conservative government for cutting expenditure on the state-run National Health Service.

In his first major speech since his election as leader on Sunday, Mr. Kinnock told delegates to Labor's annual conference here that it was time for realism to save Britain from an economic slump.

"When those who beat about the blimpish patriotism of Margaret Thatcher, the ones that will take millions off the caring services of this country, I wonder they don't choke on the word patriotism," he said.

"They are the enemy," Mr. Kinnock added. "They must be defeated, and we must defeat them together."

He charged the Conservatives with having a "different morality" than the Labor Party and a "different perception of reality," and said, "This country is not being smothered by care but suffocated by neglect."

Mr. Kinnock, who formally succeeded Michael Foot as official leader of the opposition Friday, warned his party against further arguments between its left and right wings. That would not defeat the Conservatives, Mr. Kinnock said, adding: "There must be no activity in this Labor movement that is superior to this purpose, now and for all time in the future. That is our business. Let's get to it."

The new leader did not mention any of the major issues, like defense and nuclear disarmament, that divide Labor. He has been working all week to try to lift the party from its despair following the June election, in which Labor recorded its worst election defeat in 65 years.

In a public opinion poll published Thursday in The Sun, 52 percent of 539 persons interviewed by telephone said Tuesday they thought Mr. Kinnock might beat Mrs. Thatcher in the next election, which is due by 1988.

The poll also showed that two persons in five regarded Mrs. Thatcher as Britain's best leader. The prime minister topped the popularity ratings with 40 percent, followed by Mr. Kinnock with 26 percent; David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, with 19 percent; and David Owen, the Social Democratic leader, with 15 percent.



A fighter of the rightist Lebanese Forces militia carries shells to his tank during exercises northeast of Beirut.

## Israel Is Cutting Its Losses And Retrenching in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

and arming a series of anti-Palestinian Shiite militias to work under or alongside the Haddad militia — itself a majority Shiite force but commanded by Christians — is that it would allow Israel to maintain control of the territory it considers its real "vital interest" in Lebanon while reducing its own military presence.

This, in turn, would mean less risk of Israeli casualties, reduced costs and disruption to the domestic economy because of army reserve call-ups, and a further dampening of political dissent at home that has already become more muted since the partial pullback last month.

Late last month, a well-informed source put the Israeli troop strength in southern Lebanon at fewer than 10,000 soldiers, a drastic reduction from the estimated 30,000 who were there less than a year ago.

The great uncertainty hanging over the new policy is whether Syria will withdraw its troops from Lebanon.

However, despite the inherently explosive nature of the Israeli-Syrian military face-off in eastern Lebanon, the Israelis appear willing to allow the Syrians their own enclave in the Bekaa Valley as long as this poses no threat to Israeli interests in the south.

A senior official said Israel's new

approach to Lebanon should be viewed as one of "micro-policy," less ambitious and risky than what is now derisively referred to here as a "new order" in Lebanon and eventually the whole of the Middle East, that was once envisioned by the former defense minister, Ariel Sharon.

Mr. Sharon gambled that Israeli force of arms and Lebanon's Christians could unite that fractured country under a central government in Beirut that would be formally allied with Israel against the Palestinians and the Syrians.

Mr. Sharon's vision, Israeli officials now say, did not stand up to the test of Lebanese reality.

**Gains by Moscow In Atlantic Cited**

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — The Soviet Union may be capable of controlling strategic North Atlantic supply lanes once dominated by the U.S. Navy, according to a Stockholm peace institute.

"While the Soviet Union was growing from a modest coastal force into a major naval power, the American Navy moved from unchallenged dominance of the seas to doubts about its ability to perform its missions," says a book to be published by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.

The Soviet Navy has increased the numbers and capabilities of both surface and submarine vessels, and these now provide a significant threat to U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization ships, according to the book, "Nuclear Disengagement in Europe."

## Israeli Prison Camp for Palestinians Seethes With Defiance and Despair

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service

ANSAR PRISON CAMP, Lebanon — The faces stare out through barred wire and chain link fences.

Some smolder in dark anger. Others carry the vacant look of defeat. Some are the tough faces of seasoned Palestinian fighters, some the weak faces of those swept up by the storm of war. There are aging faces, and others whose youthful freshness has been tarnished by leaving boyhood behind too soon.

Israel's prison camp in southern Lebanon has become a squalid, seething sore of defiance and despair. The 4,700 Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners live in big army tents inside compounds ringed by fences, guard towers and armored personnel carriers.

Some of the Israeli guards are soldiers who were court-martialed for various crimes, officers say, and are serving sentences themselves.

An awful stench of sewage and garbage rises from the compounds. A few Palestinian flags flutter from tent poles. Prisoners, seeing visitors approach their fences, shout and wave their hands in V-signs, break into nationalist Palestinian songs and begin to chant in English.

"Ansar is Auschwitz! Ansar is Auschwitz! You are Nazis! You are Nazis! PLO! Israel must go!"

The flags, the songs and the chants are banned to Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank, some prisoners observe sardonically. But inside their prison compounds, they are left alone. "Autonomy," an Israeli officer remarked.

What this means is that they are responsible not only for their own cooking and cleaning but also for their own politics. Their political organization is fairly tight, able to cause demonstrations and riots with a command from the prisoners' leaders.

In June they set fire to 220 tents "to gain some publicity and not be forgotten by the outside," according to the camp commander, Colonel Moshe Kahli.

When Israel built this makeshift camp west of Nabatiya in the summer of 1982, it was seen as temporary in the hope that the PLO and Syria would exchange the 11 Israeli held captive for these men and 300 Syrian soldiers held in Israel.

But apparently in recognition that this will not happen soon, Israel has begun building a slightly more permanent prison.

Small buildings are being put up to serve as shower rooms and latrines.

With no release in prospect, the prisoners have grown restive. A four-man committee representing them, and led by Salah Taamri, 40, a former PLO commander, appealed to PLO leaders in an interview not to delay an exchange.

Mr. Taamri and others on the committee were brought to a hospital tent in one of the compounds by Israeli officers who had granted a four-month-old request from this correspondent for a visit to the camp and a talk with prisoners. A Swedish correspondent was also present.

Mr. Taamri complained about many conditions in the camp, but he portrayed them as having gradually improved. He said prisoners were occupying their time now with music and handicrafts.

In the beginning, he said, "beating was a daily habit, insults were another daily habit," adding, "The first thing everybody would think in the morning was if it would be his turn for interrogation."

Each prisoner was issued three blankets, he said, but clothing and shelter were inadequate for the beginning of winter, which was raw, rainy and miserable.

"We got heaters late in December and did not use them until January," he complained. "We protested, we struggled to get a copy of the Geneva Convention. We were even denied that right."

Israel does not regard them as prisoners of war under the Geneva Convention; they obtained a copy through the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr. Taamri said. "When we got it, it made it even worse, just like reading the Ten Commandments, the Bible — just a fiction."

"The second stage started when we started to get our rights," Mr. Taamri said. "They stopped making us put our hands on our heads each morning at the coming. The beating was less than before, and then stopped after we complained after each incident."

Five prisoners had been killed, Mr. Taamri said. Three died a year ago and three were wounded when an armored personnel carrier went through a ditch and a machine gun fired a burst into the camp. According to the army, it was an accident, and Mr. Taamri does not dispute that.

An army spokesman said two officers and two sergeants were court-martialed on charges ranging from negligence to negligent homicide. One officer received a reprimand, and the three others were given suspended three-month jail sentences.

Four months ago another prisoner was shot through the head and killed, Mr. Taamri said, when he reached through a fence to try to pick up a letter he had dropped. Another was killed in July, he said, when soldiers fired at prisoners who were reportedly late getting back to their own compounds after being allowed to visit other compounds. The man was killed inside his own section, Mr. Taamri said.

Mr. Taamri judged the medical care as adequate for emergencies, but not for routine or chronic dental and other problems. Colonel Kahli said treatment was provided by seven full-time Israeli doctors and seven prisoners who are doctors.

The Red Cross has a team with full, daily access to the prisoners, he said. Mr. Taamri said, when he reached through a fence to try to pick up a letter he had dropped. Another was killed in July, he said, when soldiers fired at prisoners who were reportedly late getting back to their own compounds after being allowed to visit other compounds. The man was killed inside his own section, Mr. Taamri said.

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**5 Die in South African Mine**  
JOHANNESBURG — Five mine workers were killed and five were missing in a fire Wednesday at a gold mine about 180 kilometers (100 miles) southwest of Johannesburg, an Anglo American Corp. statement said Thursday.



# Reagan Keeping Suspense Up as He Prepares a Political Script for '84

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With some alarm, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee cornered Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada the other day to share the latest of the Republican gossip coursing through the Capitol.

Impossible as it seemed, Mr. Baker said, he had just heard that President Ronald Reagan was not going to run for re-election after all. Even more amazing, rumors had it that, after withdrawing, Mr. Reagan would appoint Vice President George Bush his chosen successor.

Since Mr. Baker himself wants to succeed Mr. Reagan, he clearly needed reassurance from the man slated to oversee the president's re-election drive. Looking straight at his colleague, Mr. Laxalt replied, "If that's the case, Howard, they haven't told me."

Ever since Mr. Reagan returned here from California over Labor Day weekend, it has been like this.

White House officials expect a Reagan-Bush committee to be formed Oct. 17. On that day, or shortly after, they expect Mr. Reagan to sign a statement of candidacy.

Even if Mr. Reagan also asserts that he has not really decided, and the committee is labeled "exploratory," most politicians are expected to view its formation as the definitive sign.

But as Oct. 17 approaches, the mystery has taken on new urgency. Republicans and Democrats have been gripped and fascinated by the possibility, however slim, that Mr. Reagan might not run. Not a few predict flatly that he will not.

"Everyone's got the jitters," said a Republican strategist. "You get close to the time where it's a

'go' or a 'no go,' and no matter how certain you are, you're waiting nervously."

At the White House, presidential advisers have been trying for months to persuade skeptics that Mr. Reagan is running.

And, indeed, the president's political-style appearances with key constituent groups, combined with his political jabs at Democrats, suggest to many that the campaign has begun.

Yet whenever they are asked, both Mr. Laxalt and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, acknowledge that they have not yet got the word from Mr. Reagan himself.

On the one hand, White House aides argue that by refusing to make his plans explicit, the president is simply breathing drama into what otherwise would have been a predictable announcement.

On the other, some people suspect that Mr. Reagan's sure sense of timing will tell him to retire at a time when history may well judge him a generally effective president.

"We know that this president loves to follow a script," said a White House official.

"In theory, he may well decide that the best script would have him riding west into the sunset in 1984, basking in the glow of a reputation as the first successful president in two decades."

Reagan advisers know also that his decision will ultimately turn on unpredictable factors, including the wishes of his wife, Nancy.

That seems to be why rumors that Mrs. Reagan was sick took on such force last week after it was reported that she had lost 10 pounds (four kilograms) in a year, and had become sick enough with a cold to cancel several appearances.

Mr. Laxalt himself reportedly telephoned Mrs. Reagan and then reassured colleagues that, just as the White House was insisting, her health was excellent overall.

A senior White House official, who has long professed certainty that Mr. Reagan will seek re-election, acknowledged recently that the president's behavior in Santa Barbara last August sent a ripple of doubt through the president's own staff.

Even after two U.S. marines were killed in Beirut, and after a South Korean airliner was shot down by the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan's first instinct was to complete his vacation at his ranch. Only after being urged by his political advisers did he decide to cut short his holiday and return to Washington to deal with the crisis.

Not for the first time, Mr. Reagan struck many as a president who does not especially relish the burdens of his office.

## Watt Is Said To Be Ready To Step Down

Decision May Depend On Moves by Senate

By David Hoffman and Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary James G. Watt, who has left Washington for a vacation in California, would resign rather than face Senate reprobation, according to administration officials.

One informed official said Wednesday that Mr. Watt, faced with rising opposition in the Republican-controlled Senate over his remarks two weeks ago about an advisory panel, had come to realize that he could not remain in office for a few more months, as had been considered likely by White House officials last week.

Instead, it is understood that Mr. Watt's timetable for a possible departure hinges on Senate action on a resolution urging his removal. That action could come within a few weeks, Senate Republicans warned Wednesday in blunt, harshly critical terms that he would face reprobation in that chamber later this month unless he resigns.

The bleak assessment of Mr. Watt's standing in the Senate, confirmed by his strongest supporter there, Ted Stevens of Alaska, the assistant majority leader, was made as President Ronald Reagan defended the embattled secretary and said he should not be forced out because of a "stupid remark."

[The White House said Thursday it would welcome an expression of Senate sentiment on Mr. Watt's future but would not feel bound by it, The Associated Press reported.]

Mr. Watt has been in trouble with Senate Republicans and others since he referred two weeks ago to members of an advisory commission on coal leasing as "a black... a woman, two Jews and a cripple."

White House efforts to portray the matter as closed served only to intensify Republican anxiety in Congress over the damage that the lawmakers believe it is doing to Mr. Reagan and the party, according to several Republican senators and congressional aides. Mr. Watt's support has faded even beyond what it was a few days ago, they said, and an overwhelming majority of Republican lawmakers now want him to quit.

While Republicans have balked so far at a Democratic-sponsored call for Mr. Watt's resignation, they said they could not be counted on to block a no-confidence resolution if the secretary has not resigned before Congress returns Oct. 17 from its Columbus Day recess.

Senator Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington, put it this way in a Senate speech Wednesday: "Because of the character and personality of James Watt, and his management of the Department of the Interior, he is a failure on his own terms, a destructively divisive force in American society, an albatross around the neck of his own president and administration, and an individual boorishly insensitive to the most modest standards of personal discourse required by the American people of those in positions of substantial public trust."

## Chinese Pilot's Crash Is Revealed by Taiwan

TAIPEI — A Chinese Air Force pilot was killed when his plane crashed as he tried to defect to Taiwan last May from the southern province of Fujian, the Central News Agency revealed today.

The semi-official agency quoted military intelligence reports as saying Ho Kuodi took off in a MiG-19 from an air base on May 27 in an attempt to defect to Taiwan, a short distance away. He was intercepted by two other MiG-19s, which tried to force him to land, but his plane crashed during the chase, the agency said. It did not give his age or rank.

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## U.S. Trade Hard-Liner Expected to Resign Post

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Lawrence J. Brady, assistant secretary for trade administration and an ardent opponent of trade with the Soviet Union, is expected to resign soon, according to Commerce Department officials.

Mr. Brady, 43, has been at the center of battles within the administration over trade sanctions intended to punish Moscow for its actions in Afghanistan and Poland, and he has recently been on the losing side.

Commerce Department officials said Wednesday that among those being considered to replace Mr. Brady are a White House official and two of Mr. Brady's deputies.

The White House official is Wendell W. Gunn, special assistant to the president for policy development and executive secretary of the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade. The others are William T. Archey, principal deputy assistant secretary for trade administration at the Commerce Department, and Theodore W. Wu, deputy assistant

secretary for export enforcement, both career civil servants.

After the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner on Sept. 1, Mr. Brady, as chairman of an interagency trade advisory group, had been supporting tougher export controls for equipment of the type the Soviet Union will need for its newly announced \$25-billion program to find oil in the Barents Sea.

The interagency committee recommended Sept. 13 that 17 oil and gas exploration products be placed under national security export controls instead of foreign policy controls that now apply. The tougher controls would have meant almost certain sanctions by the administration, probably against the Europeans as well as the Russians.

The recommendations brought Mr. Brady into conflict with Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who wanted to avoid the kind of frictions that upset the Atlantic alliance last year when U.S. sanctions were put on equipment for a natural gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

The president's national security



Lawrence J. Brady.

adviser, William P. Clark, had urged Mr. Baldrige to accept the recommendations by the Brady committee, but Mr. Baldrige, strongly backed by Mr. Shultz, refused, and, according to officials, prevailed after a meeting with Mr. Clark.

Mr. Brady declined to return a phone call. One of his aides said simply, "He has not resigned." To a United Press International reporter who met him in the hallway of the Commerce Department, Mr. Brady said: "If I'm resigning, I'll let you know. Right now I'm not saying a thing."

## Cardinal Cooke Dies of Leukemia; Was N.Y. Archbishop Since 1968

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Cardinal Terence J. Cooke, 62, spiritual leader of 1.8 million Roman Catholics in the archdiocese of New York and, as military vicar, of 2 million Catholics in the U.S. armed forces, died Thursday of leukemia in his residence.

Cardinal Cooke's death, in addition to the death last month of Cardinal Humberto Medeiros of Boston, and the approaching retirement of Cardinal Timothy Manning of Los Angeles next year and of Cardinal John Krol of Philadelphia in 1985, will mean the removal of four of the five U.S. cardinals within two years.

"Defense of Life" Letter

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Cardinal Cooke's final illness, for which he had rejected aggressive chemotherapy, became an impetus for what he called the "defense of life." Last Sunday the Vatican made public a letter in which Cardinal Cooke renewed his condemnation of abortion and mercy killing.

Cardinal Cooke was the hand-

picked successor to one of the most powerful prelates the Catholic Church in the United States ever produced, Cardinal Francis Spellman, under whom he had served from the beginning of his career.

Cardinal Cooke was installed as archbishop of New York on April 4, 1968. Pope Paul VI named him a cardinal the following year. A skilled diplomat, Cardinal Cooke managed to steer a course between the extreme conservatism of his predecessor and the upheavals that the 1960s produced in both church and society.

He was involved in the question of Northern Ireland, both because of his ancestry and the large numbers of Irish Catholics in New York. Last St. Patrick's Day, he drew scattered boos as he appeared late on the cathedral steps in a direct snub of Michael Flannery, a strong IRA supporter who was the grand marshal of the parade.

His defense of the Vietnam War, which was shared by most other Catholic bishops at that time, was the bone of the anti-war movement, particularly the Catholic part of it. In the U.S. Catholic hierarchy's re-

cent development of a pastoral letter condemning nuclear war, Cardinal Cooke and most of his auxiliary bishops continued to press for a more moderate stance.

Born March 1, 1921, in a tenement on New York City's Upper West Side, he studied for the priesthood at Cathedral College, a preparatory school for seminarians in Manhattan, and St. Joseph's Seminary in Yonkers. Ordained on Dec. 1, 1945, he began as an assistant pastor in a Bronx parish.

Cardinal Cooke began his rise in the church hierarchy in January 1957, when Cardinal Spellman chose him as his personal secretary.

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## Armani, After a Two-Year Gap, Returns to the Milan Runway

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — After two years of self-imposed exile, Giorgio Armani is back on Milan runways, which is good both for him and for Milan. The organization and seemingly endless funds behind Italian fashion

### MILAN FASHION

could become dangerous, in the way Hollywood megaproductions ate up small-budget movies. The Milan Collections can use all the talent they can get if they do not want to become just another conventional trade fair.

Armani's show was received with the enthusiasm reserved for a long-lost son — and the designer apparently couldn't resist the excitement of the runway. Asked in an interview whether business had suffered from lack of exposure, he said, "As a matter of fact, my last season was my best ever."

The collection was shown out at the cold and impersonal fair, but in a handsome beige suede theater Armani has built in his own premises. The first showing was reserved for American press and buyers — among whom the designer, once a cult figure, has many friends.

Armani, who made his mark with a masculine, unstructured blazer, both for men and women, went back and worked it over. One version had a limp, floppy lapel.



Armani's androgynous look.

Another, more interesting, was tailored to the waist then draped and fastened on the side. Most were worn over shapeless jogging pants. Some pants even dragged to the floor, recalling Jackie Coogan, star

of "The Kid." Clearly Armani had in mind ambivalent, ambiguous clothes for tall, androgynous and very young beauties: simple men's shirts with neckties and long flowered skirts.

Armani's models, who came onto the runway from behind a mirrored wall, are of the clear-eyed, scrubbed-faced variety, with the kind of glow that comes from jogging in the park. He accentuated this by having them wear sneakers or flat, rubber-soled shoes, "to dramatize the image of a strong woman, not vain, but sure of herself."

Armani says he loves simplicity and rigor, and his collection had both. A master with fabrics, he had memorable lines mixing stripes, solid and houndstooth in all sizes and there were a few crepe de chine outfits, including full long navy dust coats that looked terribly good over matching pants.

American buyers gave Armani a standing ovation. "It's clean and modern and it will sell," said Souja Caproni of I. Magnin.

Some European buyers, including Maurice Jeurissen, who has a boutique near Brussels, disagreed. "It's one thing to put on a beautiful show," said Jeurissen, who said he had had trouble selling Armani for the last couple of seasons, "and it's another to have the things hanging on the racks. To me, some of the clothes looked like Perry Ellis or Calvin Klein."

The Genny collection, by Gianni Versace, is another success story, the designer's strong hand just softened here enough to make the line more commercial.

Genny was a beady combination of a strong colonial look, with lots of expertly worked sueded in khaki and bronze colors, and pussycat seduciveness, with softly draped, colorful silk dresses. Bathing suits with a lot of metal and leather, including a strong metal buckle just over the crotch, looked masochistic. Here

too, the dust coat was a winner. It was inevitable, at the end of this season, that everybody should start comparing Versace and Armani, the two superstars of Italian fashion. The main difference at this point is that Versace, who has 300 boutiques worldwide and a turnover of \$300 million, has been careful with his image and aims at top-scale clientele. Armani, with his lower-priced Emporio sports shops, is obviously going for a mass market.



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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Nobel, and Hope

The Nobel committee's selection of Lech Walesa for its 1983 peace prize is one of its best. It confers a useful extra ration of prestige and international visibility and, hence, personal protection on a figure who still represents Poland's best hope for a peaceful and productive resolution of its profound tensions.

The committee specifically cited Mr. Walesa's nonviolent methods. By no other means could the founder of the Solidarity trade union have accomplished what he did in organizing a mass movement and in offering his country an alternative to domination by an armed, foreign-supported minority. It was not Lech Walesa and the Polish workers but the Polish authorities, acting under the pressure of Moscow, who cut short his experiment in democratic socialism and brought force to bear.

The Polish government seeks now, still, to deny Mr. Walesa a place in the organized public life of his country. It wants the Polish people to write him out of their plans for their future. But short of the complete Sovietization of Poland — a step from which, wisely, the regime hangs back — there is no way the

government can deny him a place in the very active realm of the unorganized public life of Poland. He remains enormous courage, energy and tactical skill, a popular following far superior to any that the regime's leadership can command and, thanks in part to the first two, media access and a measure of personal inviolability that the award should augment.

Warsaw finds the choice of Mr. Walesa an abuse of the Nobel award. But such prizes are not given to comfort governments that cannot solve problems substantially of their own making. The Polish authorities might recall that a year ago the Nobel people honored two dissident figures, a Swede and a Mexican, whose principal contribution to the American government had been a case of heartburn. The Nobel committee does take a broad view of what sort of activity constitutes "peace," but its choices have stood up pretty well over time.

The committee intends not only to hail past achievements of its honorees but also to enable them to continue their work. No one can doubt this is what Mr. Walesa intends to do.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Crippled Argentina

Argentina is stumbling toward an election on Oct. 30 to choose a civilian president who is supposed to take office in January. But don't count on it happening. Argentina is so broke, wounded and bewildered that no one can be certain the voting will take place, that its outcome will be honored or that the resulting government will be able to exercise real authority. And if Argentina plunges into bankruptcy and chaos, Central America's miseries may seem paltry by comparison.

Seven years of military rule have yielded a lost war in the Falklands, a tottering economy and the bitter memory of perhaps 7,000 deaths and disappearances during the "dirty war" against terrorism. By the government's own reckoning, real wages have dropped by as much as 60 percent since 1975, while inflation, now raging at 571 percent, has spawned strikes and demographic attacks on bankers.

There is no painless remedy for a crisis caused by poor government, a global recession and \$40 billion in foreign debts. Nor does the logic of Argentine politics encourage optimism. It asks a lot of the Peronist contender, Isidro Luder, to impose austerity on his labor backers. His main rival, Raul Alfonsín of the middle-class Radicals, has the reverse problem: He would deal from weakness against Peronist-led unions clamoring for more.

Worse, the junta has compounded its economic misrule with a misnamed Law of National Pacification, which is meant to close the books on the "dirty war." The law absolves the armed forces of responsibility for crimes against humanity during the anti-terrorist

campaign of the 1970s. It is a self-amnesty, contrived to prevent court review by a future civilian government, and is rejected as immoral and illegal by the two leading candidates.

Just as the repression began to feed on itself, so now does the outrage of its victims. "Without justice and punishment," says the leader of the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, "peace will not be possible." But if a future government annuls the amnesty, it risks an explosive confrontation with a military establishment determined to protect its own.

To appear evenhanded, the outgoing junta extended amnesty also to some leftist terrorists, and to former President Isabel Perón. That is the kind of trickery that discredited the Argentine military. Mrs. Perón is revered as a symbol by the loyalist core of the movement her husband founded. But she is regarded with horror by the middle classes, who welcomed her overthrow by the armed forces in 1976. Permitting her to return from exile in Spain is a piece of mischief.

And now, in the old Peronist mode, politicians compete in attacking foreign banks and accusing economic planners of treason. The leading candidates have stopped short — but only just — of threatening default of Argentina's debts. Demonology must be on the loose when the head of the central bank is arrested for violating "sovereignty" by repaying an airline debt. Argentina has a case for less onerous terms on its loans. But its solvency and democratic renewal require a maturity that, sadly, is still not in evidence.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### The Choice of Walesa

[The awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to Lech Walesa] should not be celebrated merely for its propaganda value and the discomfort it will cause the Polish regime. It makes a serious and important point. The danger to peace in Europe derives not just from the confrontation of the superpowers and the accumulation of nuclear weapons, but from the impositions on Eastern Europe of systems of government which are alien and unacceptable to the people who live under them.

Since this situation cannot be directly challenged by military force in the nuclear age, it can probably be changed only by evolution, unless uncontrolled disintegration sets in first. Therefore the cause of peace is furthered by those such as Mr. Walesa who work responsibly and peacefully for representative institutions and human rights in Eastern Europe.

If the [Polish] regime knew how to seize this moment, it might have a chance of escaping from the present impasse. It needs Mr. Walesa. One day it may discover this, as it belatedly found it needed the late Cardinal Wysynski, after persecuting him for years. It needs Mr. Walesa because it needs someone who can negotiate on behalf of the people.

Mr. Walesa could step in if given the chance. The moment is relatively propitious. Solidarity is rethinking its role and its tactics. It is realistically not expecting a full restoration. It is merely trying to demonstrate that the regime cannot rule by terror alone.

—The Times (London).

The prize means not so much burying Walesa under money and honors as establishing him as a third pillar next to [Archbishop Józef] Glemp and [General Wojciech] Jaruzelski.

Now is the time for the Polish government to show its generosity — and to take into consideration that without Walesa there can be no accord between the workers and the government in the foreseeable future.

—Tages Anzeiger (Zurich).

Lech Walesa cannot escape all responsibility for the fact that the experimental reforms begun with such hope were destroyed by an unrealistic radicalism.

—Berliner Zeitung (Bonn).

Until peace comes into being, the Nobel committee in Oslo might do better to raise money for a different prize. Not that anyone should take exception to this year's recipient on general grounds: the common man and hero of his people who has rattled a foreign-imposed regime without shedding a drop of blood. But Mr. Nobel's prize was for the person making the most outstanding contribution to peace, by which he meant peace between nations. Mr. Walesa has been telling in quite a different language.

The only recipients in recent years who have put an end to hostilities, have not been universally admired for other things they have done. They are Menachem Begin, Anwar Sadat, Henry Kissinger and Le Duc Thu. The Nobel committee may well feel that unless it makes a political gesture now and then its purpose will become anodyne. In that case the more valuable political gesture now would be to withhold the prize altogether.

If the committee wants to give prizes for humanitarian endeavor or social advancement or the struggle for liberation it will have to ask the courts to look at Mr. Nobel's will. Peace was the word he used.

—The Guardian (London).

## U.S. Should Not Oversee Lebanon's Unraveling

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The latest cease-fire in Lebanon accurately reflects the relative strengths of forces on the ground. But it leads inevitably to a weakening of the government under Amin Gemayel.

There is no need for President Reagan's personal emissary, Robert McFarlane, to preside over the unraveling. On the contrary, the need is to drive for an early withdrawal of the American Marines.

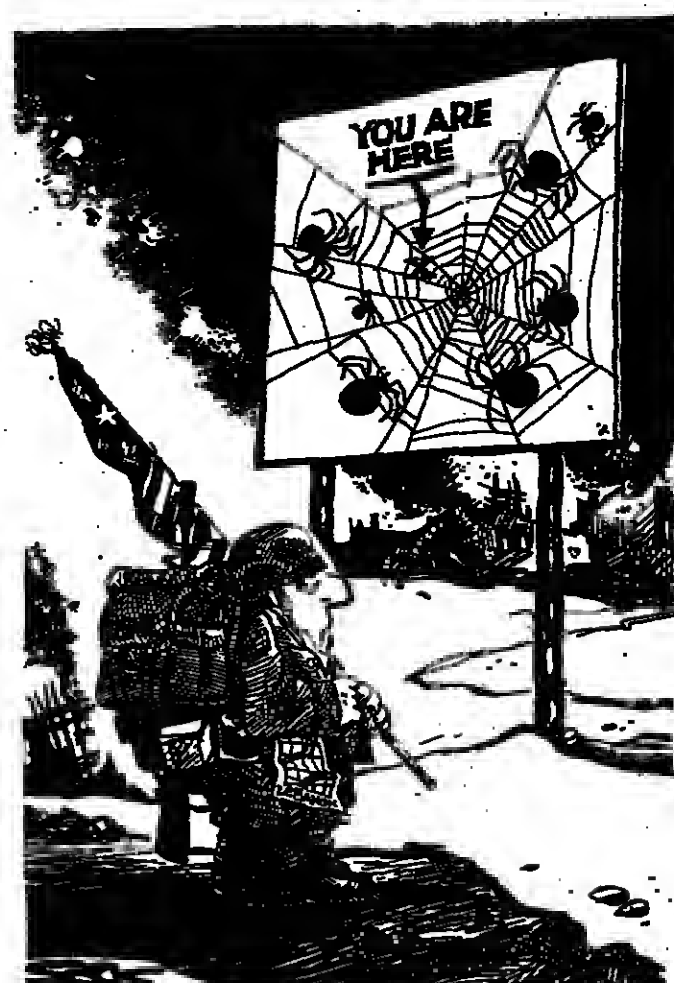
Israel and Syria have supplied the main forces in Lebanon since June of last year. The Israeli invasion, and the advance to Beirut, dealt power to the Maronite Christians, who formed a government under President Gemayel. With the Israelis holding everybody else at bay, the United States, France and Italy could make available a token multinational force to cover a projected withdrawal of all foreign armies from Lebanon.

All that was changed by an event whose watershed character seems not yet to have been grasped. The redeployment of Israeli forces inside Lebanon constituted a kind of historic finish. For the first time, the Israelis, on their own motion as distinct from under U.S. pressure, gave up territory they had seized from the Arabs.

The employment, accordingly, not only weakened Mr. Gemayel and the Maronite Christians, it also devalued the best U.S. card for dealing with the Arabs: the capacity to make Israel withdraw. So the initiative passed to the one Arab leader who had long dispensed with U.S. friendship on the theory that the Israelis were bound to crack on their own — Hafiz al-Assad.

Syria has deep designs on Lebanon, which it does not recognize as an independent state. President Assad has been tenacious in asserting these designs. He began putting troops into Lebanon in 1975; there are now about 40,000 soldiers in the Bekaa Valley and in the southern part of the country.

Despite the loss of more than 100



jet planes in the Israeli invasion, Mr. Assad kept his forces in Lebanon. He re-equipped them with Soviet weapons. He evaded the American diplomatic efforts, which were backed by Saudi money, to coordinate evacuation of Syrian troops with evacuation of the Israeli forces.

When the Gemayel government was formed, and especially as it edged toward a security agreement with Israel, Mr. Assad forged close ties with dissident Lebanese factions, notably the Shiite Moslems, south of Beirut, and the Druze Moslems, in the Chuf mountains east of the capital. Working through them, Mr. Assad mounted pressure on Mr. Gemayel, the Israelis, and the United States.

The pressure was redoubled when the Israelis finished with the redeployment last month. First the Druze militia and then the Shiite militia took on Lebanese government forces. American, French and Italian troops were caught in the crossfire and suffered casualties. In those conditions, Mr. Assad negotiated the present cease-fire with Mr. McFarlane and the Saudi ambassador to the United States, Prince Bandar bin-Sultan.

The terms of the cease-fire accord are preposterous to the U.S. Marines and humiliating to Mr. Gemayel. The agreement does not stipulate an outside force to supervise the cease-fire. Mr. Assad has refused a U.S. proposal for a United Nations observer team. So the fighting can resume any time, with the Marines in exposed positions.

Theoretically, a political compromise is to be worked out by a National Reconciliation Commission. But Mr. Gemayel commands a majority of three within the 10-member commission, so there is bound to be more pulling and hauling. Even if an accord is reached, it will be on the basis of concessions from Mr. Gemayel.

For an American presidential emissary to be deeply engaged in such haggard-mugger is at best undignified. Mr. McFarlane should not become an active party to the negotiations again. While the Marines are stuck for the moment, every effort should be made to provide a framework for cease-fire observers. A promising possibility, which Mr. McFarlane explored last weekend in Rome with President Reagan's national security adviser, William Clark, and Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger, points toward a force drawn from European countries. That would let the Marines out.

The central fact is that very little can now be won in Lebanon. Even a reconciliation among warring clans can only apply to the area around Beirut. The Saudis, and some State Department officials, seem to be-

## Warning From a Sandinist

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The recent burst of military activity by the so-called *contras* operating out of Honduras against the Sandinist regime in Nicaragua was caused by orders from the Central Intelligence Agency to "do or die." The Washington Post has reported.

Since earlier efforts by the *contras* guerrillas had been mostly ineffective, the report said, the CIA told the guerrillas' parent group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, to show results by the end of September or face a funding cut-off by Congress.

That lends point to recent remarks to a small New York audience by the Rev. Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann, the Nicaraguan priest who is foreign minister in the Sandinist government. Pointing out that the U.S. Congress was debating whether to devote millions of dollars to the destabilization of another country, Mr. d'Escoto asked in tones of disbelief: "Is this a government of laws?"

That is a good question that cannot quite be answered by U.S. accusations that Nicaragua itself is trying to destabilize El Salvador by sending arms to rebels there.

The Reagan administration has produced no proof of this, and U.S. sources in Central America concede that the supposed flow of supplies is down to a trickle of mostly nonlethal material. More important, trying to overthrow a recognized government with CIA funds and a hired army — "covert operations" — is the euphemism — violates U.S. law, the charter of the Organization of American States, and the very principles the administration professes to uphold in Central America.

The democratic-controlled House, on just such grounds, already has voted to cut off funds for the *contras*; the Republican-dominated Senate soon will debate the matter, with the Reagan administration likely to persuade a majority to continue support of the guerrillas.

Why is the administration so determined to oust the Sandinists or to "prevent consolidation" of their government, as a recent official statement put it? The Nicaraguan foreign minister offered what might be called the view from Managua:

Washington is not really motivated, he suggested, by either of its expressed concerns — that the Sandinists are shipping arms to Salvadoran guerrillas, and that as a Marxist government they will "export their revolution" to other countries.

Nicaragua does not have the power to do so, Mr. d'Escoto said; besides, he insisted, a revolution cannot be exported "like coffee or cotton."

But "a good example," he noted, and he went on to say that what the Reagan administration really fears is that Nicaragua, having overthrown a U.S.-supported dictator, will now be able "against great odds" to meet the aspirations of its people. That, he said, would cause other nations in Latin America to "look on with hope" and would show them "that you can free yourself."

Thus, in his view, the Reagan administration had "come to the conclusion that Nicaragua mustn't be allowed to get away with its revolution." Its aim is "to teach a lesson to other countries: Don't try it."

This view obviously is to some extent self-serving; but it is nevertheless enlightening for *northerners* to have such a glimpse of how things look from the other side. And in light of The Post's report on the CIA's impatience with the *contras*, attention should be paid to Mr. d'Escoto's warning as to where administration policy may lead.

"It has to be clear" to officials in Washington, he said, that the *contras* war "doesn't get them anywhere." So they will increase the pressure, he predicted, first using the army and air force of Honduras, then, "inevitably," U.S. troops.

But even if Washington sent "500,000" in, as in Vietnam, the foreign minister said, they would not succeed, because the resulting struggle would be a guerrilla war in which "every Nicaraguan, including my 84-year-old mother, will fight."

Such a war, he suggested, would embolden the United States for years and destroy respect for it in Latin America and elsewhere in the Third World. And every U.S. citizen, he said, "not for love of Nicaragua but for love of your own country" should be interested in helping the United States not to make a mistake that would be a source of embarrassment and shame for years to come.

Considering the source, some Americans will not like that advice. But all would do well to ponder it.

—The New York Times.

## Superpower Metaphor: Blind Misreading the Blind

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Henry Kissinger once observed that "the superpowers often behaved like two heavily armed blind men feeling their way around the room, each believing himself in mortal peril from the other, whom he assumes to have perfect vision. Each tends to ascribe to the other a consistency, foresight and coherence that its own experience belies." Now that is a description of a pretty hairy state of affairs.

As Mr. Kissinger noted, "Over time, even two blind men can do enormous damage to each other, not to speak of the room." And it is, also, a nearly perfect metaphor for the way the superpowers responded to the shooting down of the Korean airliner. More importantly, it works for the way they were already behaving on the wider range of competition and contention over nuclear weapons buildup, arms control and the struggle for influence in the Third World.

That is the point too often missed in the uproar over the Korean airliner tragedy. Even before it happened, a good number of authorities on the Soviet Union had concluded that U.S.-Soviet relations had deteriorated dangerously and were likely to remain distant and unproductive, perhaps for the duration of the Reagan presidency.

Witness an article in the fall issue of Foreign Policy ("Reagan Through Soviet Eyes") by two recognized Kremlinologists, Lawrence T. Caldwell, professor of political science at Occidental College, and Robert Legvold, director of the Soviet project of the New York Council on Foreign Relations. What makes it of special interest is that the message was overtaken by the airliner tragedy and the resultant U.S.-Soviet crisis.

Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Legvold were already saying that the Russians, squinting narrowly at

Ronald Reagan's rhetoric, were missing the evidence of Mr. Reagan's relative restraint. Soviet leaders, they argued, do not see that "Reagan's bark has been much worse than his bite; that his language may be tough but his actions are mild, even timid."

Similarly, the Reagan administration is the captive of its own ideological myopia. It is not easy for the Reagan White House to see beyond its "focus of all evil" fixation with the Russians. Thus, U.S. and Soviet reactions to the fate of the Korean airliner are significant more for what they say about U.S.-Soviet relations than for contributing to those relations.

Witness the inability of the Soviet air-defense command to see how a commercial jetliner, with today's high-tech navigational aids, could wander aimlessly so far off course, and over Soviet territory known to be extraordinarily sensitive. That would not be an act of "technocracy" or of the "foresight" that the Soviet leaders ascribe to the United States. There is no room in the Soviet thought process for a blunder.

Similarly, the Reagan White House could not see any combination of standing instructions to Soviet air-defense commanders, of pure incompetence, or of territorial paranoia that could account for the killing of 269 innocent travelers. It had to be premeditated murder; nothing else was consistent with the White House sense of Soviet consistency. "One of the real tragedies of the KAL atrocity," said William Clark, the national security adviser, "is that it is not, as some suggest, an unexplainable departure from Soviet attitude."

As with the Korean plane, so it is with the world. The same White House sense of a coherent Soviet "attitude" informs the Reagan view that the Soviet Union, as the president once put it, "underlies all the rest that is going on — if they weren't engaged in this game of dominoes, there wouldn't be any hot spots in the world." The qualifier with Mr. Reagan lies in certain checks and balances to ideological fervor. He has people around to remind him of the home-grown forces at work in those "hot spots."

He has even indicated his own awareness of the pressure-cooker effects of poverty and social injustice and indigenous nationalist impulses. So one can discount the Reagan rhetoric, even as U.S. grain and pipeline-laying equipment is being desired for shipment to the Soviet Union.

But it is possible for the powers in Moscow to discount the Reagan rhetoric? Or does it not play into the hands of those who would like to believe that, as Yuri Andropov says, they are confronted by an unconquerably "militarist" Reagan administration that is embarked on a worldwide crusade against socialism?

Here we come back to the Kissinger metaphor of the blind reading, or misreading, the blind. We can be no more sure what Yuri Andropov means when he speaks of the United States as "contenders to the role of rulers of the destinies of the world" than we can be certain what Ronald Reagan means when he says that the Russians know only how to lie, cheat and steal.

This is not a state of affairs that leads logically to risk-taking by either side. Neither does it lead to efforts to deal with matters of mutual self-interest, starting with arms control.

—The Washington Post.

## From the Greens, Backhanded Gratitude to Reagan

By Rudolf Bahro

NEW YORK — The arms control proposals that President Reagan made recently at the United Nations do nothing to change the fundamental threat that will be posed to Europe and the Western Alliance if intermediate-range nuclear missiles are deployed in West Germany this winter. As a member of the West German peace movement, I find it ironic that the president does not see what he is doing to alienate even those West Germans — and they are the vast majority — who want to keep special ties with the United States.

Since World War II, most West Germans have looked much more favorably on the United States than on the Soviet Union. The Russians, for example, could not match the U.S. CARE packages and Marshall Plan.

The West German population accepted the Americanization of political and cultural life with more gratitude than distaste, while Soviet influence in East Germany remained foreign and superficial. After the war, most West Germans tried to forget the recent past — to forget that it was because of Hitler that the Russians first came into Germany — and to claim credit for the democracy brought in by the Allies.

And West Germans became America's most devoted and loyal allies. As recently as a year ago, polls showed that 75 percent of the population still felt a need for U.S. protection.

Nonetheless, in the late 1950s there was a wave of resistance to the idea of nuclear defense. A few years ago, a second wave of revision was generated by proposals for a neutron bomb. But it took the 1979 Chernobyl present — the conditional agreement to deploy cruise and Pershing-2 missiles — to move three-quarters of the West German population to oppose a military proposal by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

This opposition includes two very different groups: the one-quarter of West Germans who find U.S. protection quite unnecessary and the full half of the population that wants to

be protected but rejects this means of "protection" — rejects weapons that in the peace movement believe would serve to attract a Soviet missile strike. Why? Because it seems to us that in a crisis, the Kremlin would feel it had to strike first to knock out NATO missiles that can hit Soviet targets in only five to eight minutes.

West Germans have not changed their attitude toward the Russians. But even — and especially — those West Germans who consider the Ko-

ren airliner incident typical of Soviet conduct have reason to be worried. After all, the new missiles to be deployed in Europe would clearly be more dangerous for the Soviet Union than any passenger plane.

The leaders of the Atlantic alliance should understand that deploying intermediate-range missiles in Europe runs directly counter to their interests. Why? Because it makes clear that the logical consequence of the "flexible response" strategy, in force since the early 1960s, is to turn Europe into a nuclear battleground — and thus narrows NATO's foundations. We Europeans should be grateful to Ronald Reagan for so completely unmasking our role as pawns on the international chessboard — pawns to be sacrificed as needed.

The writer is a member of the national executive committee of the West German Greens and a former member of the East German Communist Party. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

## And in Hesse, a Trying Lesson in Power

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — For most people, politics is the art of the possible. But for West Germany's Greens, the party of ecologists, peace advocates and civil rights activists, it has been the opposite. Now, realities are catching up with them.

The Greens seemed back into the Hesse state legislature in the recent elections, and found themselves facing a decision on what to do with the pivotal power they held there.

In a bitter post-election convention, the Hessian Greens voted to offer their "continual cooperation" to Hesse's incumbent premier, Holger Börner, whose Social Democrats won a decisive plurality but fell five seats short of a ruling majority.

The Greens decided to back Mr. Börner and to support — or at least not oppose — some of his legislation, but not to enter his cabinet. The offer is a step short of a coalition. For the maverick Greens, it is a giant step.

The Greens, with their long hair, flower-child style of dress and irreverent attitudes, are highly visible. They place potted plants on their desks and drag in trees killed by acid rain; one party member even splattered blood on a U.S. general.

These actions have aroused indignation among members of the more

established parties, though some say guardedly that the Greens' predictable outrageousness has brought a breath of fresh air to the staid parliamentary surroundings.

What was less widely expected was the way politics would change the Greens. Hesse provided the first sign.

The state convention was a sometimes scintillating confrontation between two factions that have emerged within the Green party at the local, state and federal level: the "realists" and the "fundamentalists."

The "fundamentalists" contend that any compromise or collaboration with establishment parties contradicts the Greens' raison d'être and is tantamount to reneging on the mandate from their voters.

In Hesse, the arguments centered on tangible local issues such as Mr. Börner's commitment to nuclear energy, industrial development projects, economic growth and the still controversial runway under construction at Frankfurt airport. But the same sort of arguments divide the Greens at the national level.

It helps to recall that the Green party is a multicolored animal. It is a protest movement that deals with several issues, including missile deployment, the environment, and limitations on individual freedoms.

At the same time it reflects a deep feeling of political alienation and disaffection in West Germany, especially among the young, who believe that parliaments do not truly represent the public.

It is to these West Germans that the Greens have appealed successfully with promises to rotate their deputies at midterm, to adhere to principles and to make the legislative process "more transparent."

Those promises, however, can be kept only as long as the Greens do not hold the balance of power in the legislatures to which they have been elected. As long as they are essentially powerless, they can remain fundamentally pure and play the opposition role. They are spared the burden of sharing the responsibility of governing and working in a coalition.

But in Hesse, the Greens cannot escape their identity crisis.

—International Herald Tribune.

## LETTER

### Third World Investment

Regarding "The Third World Crisis: When American Leaders Fail to Lead" (Herald Tribune, Sept. 22) by Charles William Maynes:

Mr. Maynes states that "any appeal to the humanitarian instinct of the American people" or politicians for increasing low-interest loans to Third World countries is "likely to fail." Although it indeed is commendable to support developing countries for humanitarian reasons, Mr. Maynes is naive in implying that the United States has loaned or ever will loan funds for any reason other than financial.

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund themselves are creations of the United States designed to encourage international trade and promote world economic stability for the sole purpose of enhancing the United States' own trade position. Loans to the Third World are investments, not charity.

PAUL HOCKENOS,  
Freiburg, West Germany.

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GE	30.00	+0.10	600,000	29.90
AMT	25.00	+0.15	400,000	24.85
MSFT	20.00	+0.10	300,000	19.90
GO	15.00	+0.05	200,000	14.95
BA	10.00	+0.05	100,000	9.95
DIS	8.00	+0.05	100,000	7.95
W	7.00	+0.05	100,000	6.95
INTL	6.00	+0.05	100,000	5.95

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Value	Change	High	Low
Dow Jones Industrial	2,895.12	+15.12	2,910.00	2,880.00
Dow Jones Transportation	1,125.45	+8.45	1,135.00	1,115.00
Dow Jones Utility	1,050.30	+5.30	1,060.00	1,045.00
Dow Jones Composite	1,200.75	+10.75	1,210.00	1,190.00

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Thursdays NYSE Closing				
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AMEX Diaries				
Index	Value	Change	High	Low
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October 7, 1983

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# Tchaikovsky, Unvarnished

by Donal Henahan

**N**EW YORK—Biographies of famous people of our time—the living or the recently alive—are certainly not useless. Rather often, in music at any rate, they can be wonderfully entertaining, like dipping into the Apocrypha.

I particularly enjoy the life stories of opera singers and other virtuosos whom I have known, however slightly. These books, which flood out each season, usually make little pretense to objectivity or documentary truth but simply reflect the subject's idealized image of himself or herself. The writers go along, either out of genuine hero worship or out of the fear of being denied access to invaluable historical documents such as old programs and laudatory press clippings.

And really, it makes little sense to expect more of these hard-pressed authors than that. Contemporary biography, no matter who practices it, is a hybrid art: part history, part fiction. It is mythology in action.

I was sharply reminded of the contemporary biographer's difficulties while reading another sort of book entirely, David Brown's "Tchaikovsky: The Crisis Years, 1874-1878," the second of three volumes published by Norton. The project already shapes up as the first clear-eyed, thoroughly candid account of the Russian composer's troubled life.

Millions of words on the subject have been spilled previously, of course, but most of them have been obfuscatory nonsense. However, it is probable that no reliable account could have been written until now, 90 years after Tchaikovsky's death, because too many obstacles stood in the way. Chief among them were his homosexuality and apparent suicide, both of which his family and friends worked mightily and successfully for many years to bury from view.

Brown has been able to cut through the varnish applied so heavily by these well-intentioned protectors of the composer's name, partly because he has had access to some long-lost Tchaikovsky letters that an emigre musicologist, Alexandra Orlova, smuggled out of the Soviet Union in 1979.

These intimate letters, written to his brothers Modest and Anatoly and other family members, were finally printed by the Russians in 1940, but probably out of national pride were suppressed before publication. Orlova came across them while working in the Tchaikovsky Museum in Klin.

The documents dispense once and forever with the notion, which still can be found in program notes and on record jackets, that Tchaikovsky was a chaste esthete whose chief extramusical interest in life was a platonic relationship with his generous patron, Nadezhda von Meck. Von Meck was a married woman with whom he corresponded regularly about all sorts of musical and personal matters but whom he met only once in the street and never spoke to.

In fact, the Tchaikovsky who comes alive in these pages is anything but the frozen-dried saint of popular literature. He is a man continually fighting against a homosexual drive whose power frightened him, and continually losing the battle. Partly out of fear of disgracing his family, with whom he enjoyed an almost claustrophobic closeness, he wanted nothing more than to lead a conventionally respectable life. He was not interested in coming out, as we would now say, but only in building himself a deeper and safer closet. Overt homosexuality in the Russia of his time was a crime against the state; secret homosexuality for a person of Tchaikovsky's prominence had to be nothing less than a Siberia of the soul.

His decision at age 37 to marry the pretty, bearded Antonina Ivanovna Milyukova, a young woman he had known only two months, reads like the act of a man in panic. "If I am marrying without love," he writes to von Meck, "it is because circumstances conspired to make it impossible for me to do otherwise."

So, unable to deal with his unsanctioned impulses, he rushed into marriage with a person he hardly knew. Soon he was writing to his brother Anatoly about his scorn for Antonina: "An intelligent woman might instill fear of herself in me. I stand so far above this one, I am so superior to her that at least I shall never be frightened of her." And again to Anatoly: "Physically my wife has become totally repugnant to me."

Tchaikovsky left his bride after nine days and, it seems, tried to reconcile himself to living a secret life, in constant dread of being found out. It is clear from his letters that what he feared most in life was being exposed and bringing down dishonor on his family and friends.

This carefully documented account of a great artist continuing to work brilliantly while on the brink of personal disaster is a moving one in Brown's hands. During these years Tchaikovsky produced "Swan Lake," the First Piano Concerto, the Fourth Symphony and the Violin Concerto, often while working against what he termed the "implacable antipathy" of Anton Rubinstein, who was not only a rival composer but also one of the most powerful figures in Russian music.

His achievements would hardly have been possible if he had not been able to keep his artistic and personal lives in tightly sealed separate compartments. But there was a price to be paid eventually, a fatal one. Brown's third volume will have to deal with the sticky issue of Tchaikovsky's suicide, about which scholars are still conjecturing and arguing. Orlova has published research that suggests Tchaikovsky was forced to take poison on orders from a "court of honor" composed of old classmates who were upset that word of his affair with a nephew of Duke Stenbock-Thorsheim had come to the attention of the czar.

Brown, in his article on Tchaikovsky in the New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, discusses the Orlova contention seriously.

ly and presumably will deal with it more fully in the final volume of his biography.

Brown's two volumes so far elevate the discussion of Tchaikovsky's music well beyond the usual chatter about his mournful Russian soul and his struggle against fate. He takes the works as seriously as they deserve to be taken in a time when Tchaikovsky's stock has risen quite a bit, perhaps partly because of the high value placed on the music by such latter-day saints of the avant-garde as Stravinsky.

This second installment in Tchaikovsky's life is rather dark and portentous in mood in the whole, but there are light touches. I especially relished the account of Tchaikovsky's visit to Paris in 1875 when he struck up an instant though ephemeral friendship with Saint-Saëns. Both, it turned out, thought of themselves as fine dancers, so they staged an impromptu performance of an entire ballet, "Galathea and Pygmalion," on the stage of the Conservatoire. The 40-year-old composer of "The Carnival of Animals" portrayed Galathea and the 35-year-old author of "Swan Lake" was the sculptor.

This story comes second-hand from Modest, so Brown feels compelled as a good scholar to note sadly that there seem to have been "no actual witnesses of this spectacle."

In this solemnly celebrated Wagner year, I was also amused to read what Tchaikovsky thought of the first "Ring" cycle at Bayreuth in August 1876, which he attended as a correspondent for the Russian Gazette. He was not the perfect Wagnerite or close to it, as his summary article made clear:

"My recollection of Bayreuth remains oppressive. . . . Finally on Thursday it was all over, and with the last chords of 'Götterdämmerung' I felt as though I'd been released from captivity. Perhaps 'Nibelungen' is a very great work, but there's certainly never yet been anything more boring and prolix. . . . Of course, there are some wonderful moments—but taken all in all, it's killingly boring! How many hundreds of thousands of times nicer is 'Sylvia'!"

Like many another musician of his time and since, Tchaikovsky believed that Wagner had led an entire art astray: "And so this is what Wagner's reform has achieved! At one time they tried to make music give people pleasure—now they torture and tire them." Down through the centuries a chasm has yawned between those who think music should uplift and those who think it should entertain. Say what you will about Tchaikovsky, there never is any doubt as to where he stands on that issue.

And perhaps it is just this unwavering conviction that we feel in all his music and that gives it a character as definite and unmistakable as that of Wagner. The universe of music is large enough to contain two such ideas and only a fool should feel forced to make a choice between them.

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# Raymond Aron: The Line Forms, Again, on the Right

by Vicky Elliott

**P**ARIS—André Malraux told him in the 1940s not to worry, that age sorts everything out. Raymond Aron, sociologist, academic and political commentator, is 78 now and flourishing in the autumn of the patriarch. He has weathered criticism and praise, adulation and censure, and now finds himself back in fashion. But what he really trusts in, he insists, is his consistent capacity for doubt.

"I belong to the race of people who asks questions," he says in an interview. "I'm a man of questions, of doubts and self-criticism. I haven't made a systematic treatment of my beliefs in a single book—it's implicit in everything I have done."

This he describes as a fundamental conviction in the value of liberty and truth, which he declines to define further but which presumably includes his rigorous opposition to the Soviet system and the pro-Americanism that branded him as "Marshallized" after World War II, when the French intelligentsia looked East for inspiration.

The wheel has moved on. The publication of his "Mémoires" three weeks ago has wrapped him in what Aron says his detractors call a secular beatification. "I have always had an audience," he says, "but none of my books has ever had such a success." If France's leftist intellectuals have abdicated from public debate, the media have made up for it this fall by focusing on the career of the man they all insist on calling this "committed spectator," who has scanned more than 50 years of French politics from a point somewhere right of center. The deference is overwhelming, and it wouldn't be true to say Aron doesn't enjoy it, although he is a little weary.

He is still savoring the 3 reprintings in as many weeks, the 300,000 copies sold and the "81 percent" (his judicious estimate) of favorable reviews—including, he exults, that of the usually critical newspaper *Le Monde*. He had thought the memoirs would be boring; he had never written this kind of book before. "I was as terrified as if I had never published anything," he said this week, wearing his journalist's hat at his office at the magazine *L'Express*, his voice occasionally drowned out by the belligerent traffic around the Arc de Triomphe.

There were three books in his head when he started in 1979: one, "The Marxism of Marx," a fleshing out of a lecture series; another closing the loop on a lecture given at the Collège de France on the historical condition of the sociologist; and then his memoirs. He wrote introductory chapters to each, "just to see what my unconscious wanted" and the life story. He likes the irony of this, as a man of Reason chronically accused of icy objectivity.

He would prefer to explain the recent burst of interest by the fact that he is one of the survivors of a generation that included Sartre and Koestler: "We lived intensely through the upheavals of this century: the aftermath of World War I, the prewar period, the Cold War." He has said that he lost the family of happiness after the French defeat in World War II, the genocide of the Jews and the death of a daughter but, despite his weak heart, age sits on him well.

Fifty years ago the Paris-born Aron was there, a young teacher in Germany, looking on while Joseph Goebbels made a bonfire of prescribed books in front of the university in Berlin. When war came, Aron gave up his idea of driving a tank to write measured editorials in London for the Free French monthly *France Libre*, in the offices of General de Gaulle.

He worked in his friend Malraux's Ministry of Information right after the war, and joined the Gaullist party in 1947 for a few years. He thinks he signed up for the Socialist party in 1926; a footnote in the memoirs says that a friend thinks otherwise. These flirtations with active politics were uncharacteristic: Raymond Aron doesn't go about joining in.

The memoirs contain almost no use of the first person plural, except, on rare occasions, to include his wife, Suzanne; neither in reference to the French, to his fellow Jews, to his journalistic or academic colleagues. "I'm not the chief of a school or a sect," Aron insists, "I have never wanted to be with anyone but Raymond Aron."

De Gaulle called him "that journalist at the Collège de France and the professor of *Le Figaro*," and Aron seems glad to qualify his curriculum vitae as "original."

"I put myself at the intersection of politics, philosophy and the social sciences," he says. It sometimes looks as though his oscillation between the active and the contemplative, between academic and the political arena, was a ploy to make sure he remained an outsider.

During the 1950s, after his attack on French Marxism in "The Opium of the Intellectuals," he was shunned by the Left Bank intelligentsia. In May 1968, as a university professor in Paris, he became known as reaction personified for counseling that teachers teach and students study—despite his criticism of the more hidebound features of the French educational system. He has never been elected to the Académie Française, that closed circle of establishment intellect; he makes light of the New Philosophers, who share his critique of the Soviet Union.

He maintained an eye at *Le Figaro* from 1947 to 1977, arguing early that France should give up Algeria, keeping his distance from the General, and juggling the work on editorials with his academic positions, including the Sorbonne chair of sociology he won in 1955. "I could have looked myself up in my ivory tower," he says, "and I probably would have written more books that would last, but someone who decides to write about politics isn't thinking about posterity."

Still, Aron considers his contribution active. He quotes *The Economist* as saying, when he left *Le Figaro* in 1977 (because the publisher, Robert Hersant, announced he would share Aron's editorial space during the 1978 general elections), that he had influenced two generations of moderate politicians. At *L'Express*, the tradition continues in his weekly columns. "I am read by the political classes in France," he says, "I am quoted abroad."

In the United States, where he has lectured frequently on arms control, he feels he has "a certain moral authority." He was prominent in



Raymond Aron.

the 1950s in the CIA-supported intellectuals' organization, the Congress of Cultural Liberty, which he joined in good faith, not knowing, he says, the source of its funding; he recently backed down from the honorary presidency of Midge Decter's neo-conservative Committee for the Free World.

He seems unconcerned by the chill that has descended on East-West relations—he has seen it all before. After all, he recalls, the so-called period of détente in the 1970s was the period when the balance of forces was overturned. "Mr. Andropov and Mr. Reagan could be a little more civilized in their debate," he says, "but I do not have the impression that either side wants war."

He is worried by what he calls the ambivalent feelings of the West Germans on the issue of the installation of 107 Pershing-2s in Europe; this, he says, should prove more decisive than the arms negotiations, so many symbolic gestures in propaganda battles. He prefers to sum up with the title of a chapter in his book "The Great Schism," "Peace, impossible, war improbable."

Meanwhile, of his writing, Aron considers his work on Clausewitz's theory of war most likely to last; perhaps also the trilogy headed by the "18 Lessons on Industrial Society." An introduction to the German sociologists of the 1920s, written 50 years ago, has just been reprinted, untouched, in France, Italy and Japan. In addition to his two or three dozen published books, there is a flood of writings on arms and the man, sometimes prolix but remarkably consistent over the last 30 years. Yet, Aron says, "I'm criticized for not being dogmatic enough."

Self-criticism is one thing, but other versions are difficult to take. Aron admits his skin is thin, and says that the memory of youthful humiliations, like a banker uncle telling him he knew nothing about economics, is as powerful for him as Proust's madeleine. The memoirs give little of himself away, but weave an extensively documented fabric of apology and self-evaluation, "a re-examination," Aron calls it, "of what I thought in the past."

As for old adversaries, Aron is sick of discussing his classmate at the Ecole Normale Supérieure. "I forbid you to ask me about Sartre," he tells an interviewer, making his point with an uncharacteristic expletive. He doesn't see why Sartre's career, his espousal of the Left, his quixotic sorties into politics, should so often be described as complementary to his. It's true they had the same philosophical training (Aron graduated top of the class of 1928; Sartre, delayed by a year, followed suit with a higher score) but, Aron objects, he has never written any plays or novels, and sees no reason to compare Sartre's work with his.

Their break in the 1950s—which in the memoirs Aron traces to his failure to defend Sartre on a radio program against a pack of Gaullists angry because Sartre had just likened De Gaulle physically to Hitler—was definitive, despite the handshake in 1979 at a conference on the Boat People. "He didn't kill my life, or I his," Aron says today.

On the other hand, he insists, there are 12 or 15 friends, and the children and grandchildren, who do count in the private life of this public monument. Perhaps because he has so often been treated as an intellect, not a man, he is anxious not to leave the wrong impression. He seems hurt by an American journalist's recent description of him. "What exactly does 'ingracious' mean?" he asks. "And I don't think my face is gaunt." One has to agree.

"Don't say my face is gloomy," he implores. "It's simply not true."



The Watteau painting.

# West Berlin Chipping In for Art

by John Curtin

**B**ERLIN—At 15 million Deutsche marks (\$5.7 million) everybody agrees it's a bargain. And so the people of West Berlin—as well as some of the city's major cultural institutions—are being asked to pay a third of the bill.

"Berliners Must Save Precious Watteau Painting," ran the front-page headline of a German newspaper last week as a fund-raising drive began to help the Charlottenburg Palace Museum purchase Jean-Antoine Watteau's "L'Embarquement pour Cythere," a masterpiece of 18th-century European art.

A \$5.7-million bargain? The price, which few art works have surpassed at auction, is still far below what is regarded as the real market value of the Watteau work. The Jean Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, has already offered more than \$12 million for the large canvas.

Prince Louis Ferdinand von Preussen owns the painting, but it has been on loan to the Charlottenburg Palace for the last 20 years. Now, needing a large sum of money to repair his castle, the prince has decided to sell the painting, which has been in the Hohenzollern family since Frederick the Great acquired it in 1763. A West German law restricting the export of masterpieces is responsible for the below-the-market price at which the prince is offering it to the Charlottenburg Palace Museum.

The museum is eager to keep the Watteau, but West Berlin's Senate and the West German government have agreed only to put up two-thirds of the sum, under the proviso that Berliners and "friends of Berlin" raise the remaining 5 million Deutsche marks.

So, with New Year's Eve as a deadline, the push is on to come up with the cash quickly. In addition to such standard fund-raising procedures as newspaper ads and private appeals to wealthy patrons of the arts, the city has called on some of its most prestigious cultural institutions. They have responded with enthusiasm, scheduling a wide variety of

activities whose proceeds will go toward the purchase of the painting. It's a case of art saving art, with events that run throughout October and November.

Last Sunday the Deutsche Oper gave a gala performance of Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" for the cause. On Friday and Saturday, the prestigious Schauspielhaus theater is putting on plays in the gardens of the Charlottenburg Palace by the 18th-century French playwright Marivaux. Herbert von Karajan will lead the Berlin Philharmonic in a special benefit concert on Nov. 20. The German baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau plans to give a lieder recital.

Thousands of copies of a "Watteau in Berlin" calendar—containing pictures of the 12 works by the artist in the city's museums—have been printed. Profits will go towards the purchase of "L'Embarquement." A small exhibition of 18th-century masterpieces, which opened last week in the Charlottenburg Palace with canvases lent by the Louvre, the Prado and the Staatliche Kunsthistorisches Museum of Frankfurt, is designed to draw public attention to Watteau and his contemporaries.

The French artist painted three canvases depicting the Island of Cythere, a mythical place of amorous encounter. The second version, which is in the Louvre, and the third, which Berlin is hoping to acquire, were painted in 1717. Both show a group of frivolous "pigmies" on the shore of a woody coast.

The original title of the painting—changed soon after it was completed—was the ambiguous "Pèlerinage à Cythere," which can be translated as pilgrimage either at or to Cythere. The interpretation of the proposition stimulated years of debate among art historians: Were the pilgrims setting out for the Island of Love or were they about to leave it? No one knew for sure, but the uncertainty—despite the second title—leads charm to the artist's fleeting world.

Wherever Watteau's jovial courtiers are heading, art lovers here hope that the painting will stay where it is. "The picture," said West Berlin's Burgomaster, Richard von Weizsäcker, "is closely connected to the culture and history of Berlin, and must stay in Berlin. Every mark is welcome."

# On the Rail-Bird Marshes, a Last Push

by Eugene Meyer

**P**IG POINT, Maryland—Once, important people from Washington and Baltimore came to this landing on the Patuxent River, and to Lyons Creek and Mount Calvert and Jug Bay a few miles inland, to hunt the rail bird that arrived each September en route to South America.

The hunters were guided in flat-bottomed, narrow skiffs through the marshes by burly men with strong arms and good balance who supplemented their farm incomes with money earned "pole pushing" the boats.

It was a way of life for generations. The rail-bird shooters included Teddy Roosevelt, Harry Truman, Babe Ruth, General Billy Mitchell and Jimmy LaFontaine, the legendary gambler. No less legendary were the pushers: Weepy Dyson, Fair Johnson, Jimmie Greenwell, Ralph Sunderland, the Bias brothers and many more.

Their domain was a mere five miles on the river. There grew the "oats"—marsh grass that the small-beaked birds loved to eat. But then pollution and sedimentation from encroaching civilization choked the marsh grass. The rail-bird population shrank, the pole pushers retired, the sportsmen found other quarry, and a tradition faded into history.

Only 15 miles but a world away from the District of Columbia, the keepers of the past survive in dwindling numbers along the river.

Edna Greenwell, 83, watches television and receives visitors in the house where she used to book pole pushers for hunters and then pluck the birds for a few cents each. Raymond Whittington, 77, sits in his backyard near Lyons Creek, recalling his days as a pusher. "Years ago, if you had stood here today, you would've thought you'd heard a war on the river," Whittington said. The river was quiet as the rail-bird season officially opened early in September.

On the water were Leroy Harper, 75, a farmer, preacher and old-time pole pusher, and Eddie Brown, 70, a house-painter and hunter. Harper used a 16-foot wooden pole with 3 small feet on the bottom to push Brown's skiff through the Patuxent marshes. They were there just for old time's sake, "reviving history," said Brown. It was near high tide, when water is deep enough to pole far into the Patuxent marsh, the former home of the sora rail, a plump, gray-brown wading bird about 8 inches long. When the tide was low, hunters would go "mudding" and shoot the weak-flying birds on the ground.

"I done been up and down this river. I know this marsh as good as anybody," said Harper. "When pushers was water was up, I didn't have no trouble. I got those birds for 'em and bring 'em right in."

Memories abound also in a register kept at the Glebe Club, which began around the turn of the century and closed during the Depression. On the first day of the 1907 season, a member wrote: "Rail in great quantity, but there was little shooting, the birds preferring to tread the mazes of the most luxuriant growth of wild oats and other marsh plants within the memory of the oldest pushers, rather than seek safety in flight."

"Wind southeasterly. Rail are here in the greatest numbers observed for several years," said an entry two weeks later. "One gunner killed 25 rail without changing position, every bird within a space of 20 feet." A hungry hunter could easily eat six birds at a single sitting. The shooters came by car and train, some by yacht.

For some 20 years, the 83-foot converted Coast Guard yacht, belonging to Alonzo Decker Jr. of the Black & Decker tool company, plied its way up the Patuxent for the rail-bird season.

Often, the yacht anchored by Mount Cal-

vert, Eddie Brown's place. On many occasions, Decker engaged Edna Greenwell to arrange for the pole pushers. Decker, who sold his boat several years ago, said he quit rail-bird hunting in the 1960s because "the pushers disappeared and the birds seemed to be disappearing."

A half-dozen skiffs sit at water's edge at Pig Point, but they belong to locals and aren't for hire, said Edna Greenwell. She didn't want her sons to become pushers, and they didn't. "It's too hard a work, and they can do better," she said. "They never pushed a soul, only themselves."

In the tradition's waning years, pushers made \$20 a tide, according to Buddy Sunderland, 56, who pushed in high school and whose father pushed before him. Raymond Whittington, who is Sunderland's uncle, began pushing in 1920, when he was 14. Half a dozen pushers worked from his family's landing. "I'm the only one living," he said. "Early in the morning was always the best. We used to say the birds jumped better. . . . If you had good, high water, it wasn't too bad a job. But if you had just an ordinary tide and not too much water, it was just a terrible, terrible job."

The river just isn't what it used to be, said Leroy Harper as Eddie Brown piloted his powerboat, a wooden skiff tied to its stern, to the marsh. "That was a good pushing marsh," Harper said. "It's all filled in now."

The boat powered into a channel, where Harper and Brown boarded the skiff. The legal limit is 15 birds; it had once been 100. They poled through the marsh on both sides but couldn't raise a rail bird. Brown felled a single blackbird.

"I don't believe the birds are there," Harper said. "We didn't see a one today."

Brown answered him: "Ain't nothing out there but hard work, Leroy."

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## TRAVEL

## Seattle Opens a Flight Museum

by Martin Heerwald

SEATTLE — The old "red barn" in which the Boeing Co. was born in 1916 is serving now as the centerpiece of the Museum of Flight, a combination of historical exhibits and educational programs that opened here last month.

The two-story wooden structure, originally designed as a yacht factory, looks a lot better now than it did when William Boeing paid \$10 "and other considerations" for the building on the Duwamish River in south Seattle. Outside, the building has a new coat of paint; inside, the wood has been sand-blasted and finished to a fine sheen.

Exhibits in the new museum can be rolled against the wall when the building is used for special events ranging from large parties to a performance by the Seattle Symphony Orchestra.

Although the building proclaims "Boeing Airplane Co." in big white letters across its red

front and is surrounded by Boeing buildings and Boeing Field, the structure no longer belongs to the giant aerospace company.

It was bought decades ago by the county government and is now the property of the private, non-profit Museum of Flight Foundation, which moved the building to the museum site in 1975. Great sets of wheels were mounted under the building and it was rolled onto a barge for a short trip upriver, then rolled off and across the major thoroughfare that cuts through Boeing country.

"This building is special," says Georgia Franklin, education director of the foundation. "You can just feel history come alive. In a very short time after we moved the building, our foundation membership zoomed from a few hundred to more than 18,000."

Although the building carries the Boeing name, only 30 percent of its interior will be devoted to the "Boeing story."

"The rest of the space will be used to tell the story of people's dream of having the freedom of flight, from the earliest efforts on through

aviation in general, both in this country and in the world — up to 1938," Franklin says.

The story of flight, including space travel, continues into an adjoining modern structure. Another building, with construction scheduled to begin next year and completion set for 1986, will be an eight-story glass palace that will have several airplanes, including the B-17 — Boeing's Flying Fortress of World War II — suspended from the ceiling.

"We will have more aircraft in a single room than any other museum in the world," Franklin says.

One plane the museum does not have yet is the "Dash-80," the prototype of the Boeing 707, the transport most associated with the beginning of the jet age. Boeing gave its prototype to the Smithsonian Institution in 1972. "The Smithsonian doesn't have room for it and has it stored on the desert," Franklin says, adding that the foundation has "high hopes" of getting it.

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## Restaurants: Good Times Count

by Patricia Wells

LES BAUX-DE-PROVENCE, France — Can one have a wonderful restaurant experience without having a great meal? Categorically yes, as a recent weekend dinner at the famed Oustan de Baumanière proved.

After Auberger de l'ill in Illhaeusern and Michel Guérard's Les Prés d'Éugénie in Eugénie-les-Bains, Baumanière remains one of France's most beautiful and romantic dining spots. Amid the columns of rocks, cliffs and hillsides, Baumanière rises like a bright, fresh and welcoming flower garden. And after nearly 40 years, it stands as a subdued, protective hideaway, an honest amberg where time passes slowly and no one need be in a hurry.

The setting here — with a large and pleasant terrace for an aperitif outdoors and expansive, stone-arched dining room indoors — provides a feeling of serenity and a proper sense of history. The founder, Raymond (Thurber, now 86, is still present, moving from table to table to chat with the international clientele, some of whom have been coming since he gained his third Michelin star 29 years ago, making him the first student of Fernand Point to obtain the top Michelin rating.

Yet despite it all, there are sure signs of fading and neglect. Many among the staff could not be more attentive and interested. The others are just going through the motions. A meal at Baumanière is a little like attending the 2,999th performance of a Broadway musical: Half the performers are still youthful and enthusiastic, while the rest lose interest a few hundred performances ago.

After a rather awkward reception — when there was no one at the restaurant's entry to greet guests — a waiter rudely nodded to an empty table on the bright, flower-filled terrace, assuming we'd understand the sign language and take a seat. Twenty minutes later another waiter noticed we had neither drinks nor appetizers nor menus (we might not even have had a reservation, since no one asked). No apologies, but service did pick up.

Along with a glass of champagne came some of the freshest, most professional puff-pastry appetizers I've ever sampled: tiny, crisscross-shaped pastries laced with anchovies, lively little pizzas, buttery cheese straws. They were about to be forgiven.

Once inside, service moved on at a perfect pace — no rushing, no endless pauses. Here one finds a menu and a style of cooking that come very close to what one imagines Point had in mind, not what is often amateurishly translated as nouvelle cuisine.

Thurber manages gracefully to bridge the gap between classic and nouvelle, and that's what counts. Ingredients are fresh and imaginatively treated, and when a pigeon arrives, you know it is a pigeon; a rack of lamb resembles lamb. The menu does have a Provencal accent — local Alpines lamb, rosette, or red mullet, with basil, plenty of eggplant — but it is the kind of menu that would serve well anywhere.

When all falls into place, there is a true generosity about Baumanière — if an individual order of rack of lamb for two, he will be charged for only one serving. If several diners order different side vegetable courses, everybody will be asked if he would like to sample, perhaps, a little of each.

Excellent dishes sampled here include *rouget à la nage au beaufort*, red mullet richly seasoned with olive oil and fresh basil, and a *terrine d'anguille sauce poivron doux* — chunks of lamb enveloped in thinly sliced eggplant, served warm with a pleasant red pepper sauce; a perfectly simple but successful *gratin Dauphinois* and a *sauté* of fresh and tiny wild mushrooms.

Unfortunately, main courses — including the *carri d'agneau à la sarriette* and *pigeon à l'ail nouveau* — were disappointing. The lamb was tender but virtually flavorless, and if summer savory had been intended as a flavoring, it got lost somewhere in the kitchen. Every dish sampled lacked the most basic salt and pepper seasoning, a sure sign that the kitchen isn't tasting its own food.

The mahogany and silver chandelier is not only an exquisite piece of furniture but also contains dozens of nicely aged cheeses, including a fine regional selection of *chèvre*. But it is sacrilege to serve such awful bread, and the bread sticks are just plain silly. Desserts were less interesting, including a *bûche aux myrtilles* with a soggy, undercooked crust.

The wine list also suffers from lack of recent attention. Why in a region that is blessed with outstanding wines at more than reasonable prices would the sommelier automatically open the page to a listing of red Bordeaux as he hands you the list? While regional specialties from Gigondas and Châteauneuf-du-Pape are fairly well-represented on the list, those offered come mainly from large producers, not from the smaller growers who produce far more exciting, and often better-quality, wines.

Still, by choosing carefully one can have a wonderful experience. Definitely worth sampling is Chateau Simeone's Paleta, a tiny appellation south of Aix producing one of Provence's best wines, priced here at 65 francs (about \$8) a half bottle. Paleta has only two growers, the best known of which is Chateau Simeone, producing about 4,000 cases a year. It's a lively young white — more than just for quaffing — that makes you sit up and take notice. Paleta is produced from a combination of grapes, including *ugni blanc*, the grape used in making Cognac and white Côtes du Rhône. Another good buy was the 1966 Châteauneuf-du-Pape. Beaucaud, ready for drinking now and well priced at 160 francs a bottle.

Oustan de Baumanière, 13520 Les Baux-de-Provence, tel. (90) 97.33.07. From Nov. 2 to March 15, closed all day Wednesday and Thursday at lunch; closed Jan. 15 to end of February. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club and Visa. About 350 francs a person, including wine and service.

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel. 72.12.11). CONCERTS — Oct. 8 and 9: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor (Othello, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Mozart). Oct. 12 and 13: BBC Philharmonic Orchestra, Wilfried Boettcher conductor, Raphael Wallfisch cello (Hindemith, Bruckner). POP — Oct. 10: John Denver. RECITAL — Oct. 10 and 11: Elisabeth Leonskaja piano (Schubert, Chopin).

Museum Moderner Kunst (tel. 78.25.50). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 13: "Gesamtkunstwerk: European Utopia Since 1800."

Musikverein (tel. 65.81.90). RECITAL — Oct. 10: Claudio Arrau piano (Beethoven, Brahms).

Theater an der Wien (tel. 57.96.32). MUSICAL — "Cats" (Webber).

Vienna's English Theatre (tel. 42.12.60). From Oct. 10: "Candida" (Shaw) English speaking theater.

Volksoper (9 Währinger Strasse 78). Oct. 9, 15, 27: "Kiss Me Kate" (Porter). Oct. 11 and 19: "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor" (Nicola) Rudolf Bittl conductor.

## BELGIUM

ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera (tel. 23.66.85). OPERA — Oct. 8, 14, 16: "Die Walküre" (Wagner).

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel. 512.50.45). CONCERT — Oct. 13: Belgium National Orchestra, Georges Oestreicher conductor, Henryk Szeryng violin (Schumann, Brahms, Szymanowski).

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Folkoper Teatret (tel. 86.85.01). Oct. 9: Harry Belafonte.

International Jazz Montmartre (tel. 11.46.67). JAZZ — Oct. 9: Sky High.

Oct. 14: Papa Bue. Museum of Decorative Art (tel. 14.94.52).

EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 23: "Banhus-Dessau." To Nov. 13: "Embroideries," dress decorations.

HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel. 19.07.19). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 23: "Carl-Henning Pedersen: The First Years."

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel. 628.37.95). Barbican Theatre — Oct. 14, 15, 17, 19, 20: "Maydays" (Edgar).

The Pit — Oct. 12, 20, 28 and 29: "Custard the Dragon" (Wright).

British Museum (tel. 634.15.55). EXHIBITION — To November: "Lancashire: A Canaanite and Hebrew City," the Wellcome-Marston excavations.

London Coliseum (tel. 836.31.61). English National Opera — Oct. 12, 18, 21, 26: "Rienzi" (Wagner) Herbert Esser conductor.

Oct. 8: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss) Walter Welles conductor. National Theatre (tel. 928.22.52). Cottesloe Theatre — To Oct. 10: "The Beggar's Opera."

Oct. 14-18, 26-29: "Antigone." Lyttelton Theatre — Oct. 12, 13, 31: "You Can Take It With You."

Oct. 8-11, 26-29: "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Oct. 11-15: "Guys & Dolls." Oct. 8-10, 17-19: "The Rivals."

Oct. 12 and 13: "The Royal Academy of Arts." Oct. 14-18, 26-29: "The Royal Academy of Arts."

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ROCK — Oct. 9: Stray Cats. Philharmonie (tel. 26.92.51). Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — Oct. 8: Mahai Tang conductor, Pierre Fournier cello (Lalo, Schubert).

Oct. 12 and 13: Yoav Talmi conductor, Jörg Baumann cello (Weber, Volkmann, Shostakovich).

FRANKFURT, Jahrhunderthalle (tel. 303.66.22). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 23: Oskar Kokoschka.

Oct. 8-10, 17-19: "The Rivals." Ballet — Oct. 13: "Giselle."

Oct. 14-18, 26-29: "The Royal Academy of Arts." Oct. 14-18, 26-29: "The Royal Academy of Arts."

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## Zucchini, From Soup to Nuts

by Craig Claiborne

NEW YORK — One of the time-honored rules of menu planning is that you should avoid duplicating a particular flavor, texture or ingredient during a given meal. If you serve pasta with tomato sauce, for example, you should not use tomatoes in any other form during the meal, be it in appetizer, soup, salad or main course.

Brooke Swenson is an inventive cook with a lively sense of humor who not only has defied that basic tenet but has done so with highly satisfactory results. Not long ago, I heard, she served a meal at her home in Weston, Connecticut, each course of which consisted of one primary ingredient: zucchini. The interesting thing was that the guests were unaware that every dish they ate was based on it. Only in the salad — made with this, cold, briefly cooked slices — and in the rice, cooked with grated zucchini, did they detect its presence.

A midsummer challenge provoked Swenson to carry out this amusing feat, she explained when I called. "At harvest time I become, like many country wives, the victim of my husband's garden, the bumper crop of which is zucchini. I have a corner devoted to that green Italian squash."

One day when planning my menu for an evening, I stumbled through hundreds of recipes for zucchini. I found a cookbook cook but after recipe as I used it, I found myself giggling at the thought of attempting them all, and the zucchini dinner was the result.

She noted that zucchini is both delicious and relatively neutral in flavor, so that it harmonizes exceptionally well with a wide range of ingredients; I agreed that there was scarcely another vegetable so adaptable. She invited me to visit her kitchen to watch the preparation of an all-zucchini meal.

When I arrived we plucked a few zucchini blossoms. These Swenson planned to stuff with tuna and then batter-fry them to serve as an appetizer. She also lifted from the patch a giant specimen, seven pounds in weight and more than two feet long.

She explained that the giants are as tender as the small ones when the seeds are scooped out. The seeds can be put to good use, too: "I remove them, rinse them and layer them in the bottom of a lightly oiled pan. I sprinkle them with a little salt and oregano and bake them at 325 degrees for about half an hour. They are excellent as a snack."

Returning to her stove, Swenson outlined her menu for the day. In addition to the blossoms, stuffed with tuna bound with yogurt and mayonnaise and neatly tied, breaded and fried, at the top, it included a novel "pizza" baked without a pastry base but using grated zucchini with a topping of cooked chicken, tomato, chopped peppers and cheese; a rice and zucchini casserole; a zucchini salad; a neatly spiced zucchini dessert loaf with lemon sauce, and, finally, cups of dark-roasted coffee — "not double-roasted zucchini," she said.

STUFFED ZUCCHINI BLOSSOMS

1 7-ounce can tuna packed in water  
2 tablespoons grated horseradish  
1/4 cup low-fat yogurt  
1/4 cup mayonnaise  
12 large zucchini blossoms  
1 egg yolk  
2 egg whites  
2 tablespoons beer  
1/4 cup flour  
Corn, peanut or vegetable oil.

1. Drain tuna and put into container of food processor or electric blender. Add yogurt, horseradish and mayonnaise and blend to fine paste.  
2. Prepare rice and set aside to cool.  
3. Heat oil in large skillet and add onions and garlic. Cook, stirring, until wilted. Add marjoram and zucchini. Cook, stirring, without browning, about 5 minutes. Add salt and pepper to taste. Pour mixture into bowl. Beat together cottage cheese and eggs and add to zucchini mixture. Add rice, salt, pepper and chopped parsley. Blend well. There should be about 5 cups.

2 cups cooked brown rice  
2 tablespoons corn, peanut or vegetable oil  
1/4 cup finely chopped onion  
1 teaspoon finely minced garlic  
1 teaspoon finely chopped fresh marjoram or 1/2 teaspoon dried  
4 cups freshly grated zucchini, about 1 1/2 pounds whole  
Salt to taste, if desired  
Freshly ground pepper to taste  
1 cup low-fat cottage cheese  
2 eggs, lightly beaten  
1/4 cup finely chopped parsley.

1. Preheat oven to 325 degrees.  
2. Sift flour, baking powder, ginger, nutmeg, allspice, cinnamon and salt into mixing bowl.  
3. Beat eggs in another mixing bowl and add oil and honey. Fold in zucchini.  
4. Fold zucchini mixture into flour mixture. Blend well.  
5. Lightly oil 2 loaf pans, each measuring 8 1/2 by 4 1/2 by 2 1/2 inches. Divide batter between them.  
6. Place loaves in oven and bake 1 hour. Let cool briefly. Unmold and serve sliced with lemon sauce or as is.  
Yield: 8 or more servings.

LEMON DESSERT SAUCE

1/4 cup sugar  
2 tablespoons cornstarch  
1 cup boiling water  
2 tablespoons butter  
1 teaspoon finely grated lemon rind  
1/2 teaspoon lemon juice  
1/4 teaspoon freshly ground nutmeg, optional  
1/4 cup blueberries.

1. Combine sugar and cornstarch in small saucepan.  
2. Over low heat gradually add boiling water, stirring rapidly. Let simmer about 4 minutes.  
3. Remove from heat and stir in butter, lemon rind and lemon juice, nutmeg and blueberries. Serve hot, warm or chilled.  
Yield: About 1 1/4 cups.

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SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew is promoting his fifth annual campaign linking courtesy to productivity and economic development.

"It is not easy to get people conscious of their personal and joint interests in consideration of the public," Lee said in a speech inaugurating the campaign.

Despite the world recession, Singapore achieved a domestic growth rate of 6.3 percent last year. But the government worries that bad manners may hinder further growth.

"Singaporeans may not be the most discour-

teous people on earth, but they are certainly nowhere near the top 10 when it comes to courtesy," said S. S. Rajaratnam, second deputy prime minister of foreign affairs.

"One thing the Japanese can teach us is how to successfully combine the pursuit of wealth with the pursuit of courtesy."

Each campaign begins with a monthlong promotional blitz of television specials, films, contests and posters. For a while, smiles abound in hotels and restaurants. The local press writes about such model citizens as the cab driver who always stops for pedestrians or

three policemen who helped deliver a baby. But this fizzles fast and some people argue that the courtesy campaigns are based on civic pride than on fear of fines. Others argue that Singaporeans are becoming more polite — particularly civil servants and those in service-related industries.

But, as Lee said to organizers of the courtesy campaign, "To be courteous to free-standing tourists and to be rude to fellow Singaporeans is to demean ourselves."

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SINGAPORE — National Museum Art Gallery (tel. 337.60.77). EXHIBITION — To Oct. 14: "Singapore Folk Arts and Crafts." Victoria Theatre (tel. 336.21.51). To Nov. 24: Drama Festival.

SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, International Festival (tel. 093/35.54.44). CONCERT — Oct. 14: Swiss Radio Orchestra, Samuel Friedmann conductor (Maurin, Lehner, Donizetti).

RECITAL — Oct. 11: Malcom Frager piano (Haydn, Weber, Field, Chopin).

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel. 360.35.00). EXHIBITIONS — To Oct. 30: Charles Simonds sculptures. To Nov. 27: New Perspectives in American Art: 1983 Exxon National Exhibition.

Metropolitan Museum of Art (535.77.10). EXHIBITION — To Nov. 27: Edward Munch.



TRAVEL

# Dazzled by the Toshogu Shrine On the Landlubbers' Shannon

by Steve Lohr

**N**IKKO, Japan — Much of Japan's beauty, both natural and man-made, is a subtle attraction. From the quietude of a shoji screen, the aesthetic inclination of Japan has been toward simplicity and minimalism. It is little wonder that this is the case on a volcanic archipelago the size of California, crowded with people and short of space. So Japan is rarely considered a place of jolting scenic vistas or human monuments.

Yet the country does have spots that, at a glance, will make jaws drop. Perhaps nowhere in Japan are more such experiences offered than in Nikko — 75 miles (120 kilometers) and a 2-hour train ride north of Tokyo — owing to the handiwork of both man and nature.

Nikko is best known as the site of the Toshogu Shrine, an explosion of color and craftsmanship that is one of the most dazzling architectural spectacles in Asia. All gold and richly colored lacquer, decorated with elaborate carvings of all manner of beasts, plant life and gargoyles, Toshogu is lavish, ornate and monumental. It is set in a vast green site of towering cedar trees, a scene of serenity that not even the onslaught of endless processions of Japanese tour groups can entirely disrupt.

The Toshogu Shrine was built in the first half of the 17th century and was consecrated to the Tokugawa shogunate, the last of the five families of shoguns, or military dictators, who ruled Japan for nearly 700 years under the nominal leadership of an emperor. Situated at the entrance to Nikko National Park, the shrine includes about 30 structures, nearly all of which have been designated by the Japanese government as national treasures or important cultural properties.

Construction of the vast mausoleum began in the early 1630s and was completed in 1636, two decades after the death of Ieyasu, the first Tokugawa shogun. His grandson Iemitsu oversaw the work, done according to Ieyasu's instructions.

Its style is a baroque version of the architecture of the Momoyama period (1573-98), which itself was known for a generosity of decorative detail. In scale and appearance, Toshogu looks Chinese. To build it, 15,000 of Japan's finest artists and craftsmen were drafted into service, mostly from Kyoto and Nara. It is said that 2,489,000 sheets of gold leaf were used in gilding various rooms and exteriors, enough to cover 6 acres (2.4 hectares).

Beginning in the town of Nikko itself, the long main street leads to the Sacred Bridge over the Daiya River. The arched span, 92 feet (28 meters) long by 24 feet wide, is lacquered with gilt metal ornaments and rests on 2 huge stone supports at either end, shaped like tortoise, or shishi, heads. The bridge marks the spot where an eighth-century Buddhist priest, Shodo, crossed the river on the backs of two giant serpents on his pilgrimage to Mount Nantai. The original bridge, built in 1636 for use by the shogun and his messengers on their visits to the shrines, was destroyed by floods in 1902. It was rebuilt in 1907.

Just beyond the bridge is a monument erected by Matsudaira Mitsudaira, one of the powerful daimyo, or feudal lords, of the 17th century. Its inscription, dated April 17, 1648, states that he was responsible for the Japanese cedar trees that were planted over the preceding two decades around the Nikko shrines and along the roads from the sacred bridge to several neighboring villages.

It is said that Matsudaira Mitsudaira planted the trees because he was either a bit poorer or more stingy than the other daimyo, who contributed expensive offerings to the shrine. The Japanese cedars, he figured, would take much time and work but would be less costly. The 20 years of planting was completed in 1651. Today, 13,000 of the original trees still stand. And along the pathways surrounding the shrines, the sweet scent of these cedar spruces hangs heavy in the air.

A short walk from the Sacred Bridge are the famed Nikko shrines. They are often referred to generically as Toshogu but in fact the shrine area has four main sections: Rinnoji Temple, the Toshogu Shrine, the Futarasan Shrine and the Daiyu-in Mausoleum.

From the bridge, the Rinnoji Temple is on the right side of the avenue leading to the Toshogu Shrine. Once inside its front gate, the *hondo*, or abbey's residence, can be seen on the right. This is where General Ulysses S. Grant stayed for eight days when he visited Nikko in 1879, two years after he completed his term as president of the United States.

The temple is best known for its main hall, called the Sambutsudo (Three Bodhisattva Hall) for the three huge gilded wood images of the Buddhas. The deities are 26 feet tall; the one on the left, Bato Kannon, is the most arresting in appearance, with the figure of a horse's head sprouting from its forehead. It is thought to be the incarnation of animal spirits and is worshipped as the deity for the protection of animals. The Three Bodhisattva Hall itself, built in 1648, is the largest historical structure in Nikko, measuring 112 feet long, 84 feet wide and 85 feet high.

A few minutes' stroll from Rinnoji is the entrance to the Toshogu Shrine of Ieyasu, founder of the dynasty of military dictators that ruled Japan from 1603 to 1867. Ieyasu was a harsh overlord who devised a system that heavily taxed the *daimyo* and kept them in court, where he and his descendants brought more than two centuries of enforced peace to Japan after 150 years of civil wars.

The broad flight of 10 stone steps at the shrine's entrance is called *Sennin Ishidan*, Thou-



The Toshogu Shrine at Nikko.

sand-Men Stone Steps, so named because in early times common people were not allowed inside the shrine, but they could assemble on these steps during festivals.

Inside, there are more than a dozen main structures — a five-story pagoda, gates, storehouses, a well, drum tower, bell tower, library, palanquin shed, dance stage, covered corridors, spirit shrine rooms and, up more than 200 steps on a hill behind Ieyasu's tomb. Of this assemblage, the tomb is the one simple structure, a comparatively unadorned black-and-gold building, with a stone monument protected by a lion and a crane statue. Most of the rest is a flood of extravagant, ornate craftsmanship. Viewing it is both dazzling and exhausting.

Probably most striking is the Yomeimon (Gate of Dawnlight), which forms the opening to the shrine and main hall. It is popularly known as Higurashimon, or Twilight Gate, because people want to inspect it until twilight falls.

Yomeimon is widely acknowledged as the most richly adorned traditional gate in Japan, a jewel reflecting many of the artistic techniques of the Momoyama period. With its 12 columns and 2 stories, Yomeimon Gate is 23 feet long, 15 feet deep and 37 feet high. Overhead, the visitor sees waves of carved, multicolored flora and fauna — lions, tigers, griffins, foxes, badgers, tapers, ducks, snakes, princes, courtesans, children, peasants, unicorns, dragons, bamboo, flowers, pines twisting, growing, swarming, running, jumping, gamboling, growing and leaping in every direction. This is the representative example of the art that has made Toshogu famous, but it is also a style that has been branded sheer architectural decadence.

At the extremities of traditional Japanese architecture and design, it is said, are Toshogu and the Katsura Imperial Villa in Kyoto, with the latter representative of the elegant simplicity that has influenced modern design. Praising Katsura and belittling Toshogu became the fashion in Japanese intellectual circles especially after a German architect, Bruno Taut, emigrated to Japan in the 1930s and called Katsura "an eternal thing," comparing its significance to the Parthenon in Athens.

Taut's enthusiasm caused Japanese intellectuals of the time to reappraise Katsura, a building that had been all but ignored for the previous 150 years. The Japanese have been flocking to Nikko's Toshogu, however, for centuries.

Wherever one's esthetic sympathies lie, Toshogu's appearance is not the result of the idiosyncratic or frivolous tastes of a powerful ruler. Its style derives from its function. Toshogu was built to defy Ieyasu and thereby sanctify the authority of the Tokugawa shogunate. (Indeed, Ieyasu was posthumously named East-illuminating Incarnation of a Bodhisattva and made a Buddhist deity.)

Accordingly, Toshogu was designed to display its size and its costliness. And the purpose of the elaborate ornamentation and detailing was to leave the observer with a sense of awe, dramatically demonstrating the wealth and power of the shogunate. The cost of all this, and the resulting taxation of the feudal lords, leaving them too impoverished to mount chal-

lenges to the rule of the Tokugawa family, may have also been a consideration.

The symbolism and the storytelling in the carved images that adorn Toshogu's many buildings are reminders that authority is to be obeyed. For example, the sacred stable is decorated with a carved version of the three monkeys in the famous "Hear no evil, speak no evil, see no evil" poses. Japanese scholars point out that this image is a reminder that in a feudal society the people are expected to follow, and that Japanese of the Edo period understood the point perfectly. To underline the belief that Toshogu's style results from its function, it is sometimes noted that the shogun who built it also oversaw the design of a garden for Edo Castle that is said to rival that of Katsura in its serene simplicity.

The Futarasan Shrine is a short way from the Toshogu Shrine. Futarasan enshrines three Shinto deities that, according to belief, bring prosperity to the country. Their origins can be traced to Mount Futarasan — the present Mount Nantai. In fact, the Futarasan Shrine is three shrines: this one, one at the foot of the mountain on the shore of Lake Chuzenji and one at the summit.

At the entrance of the shrine near Toshogu is a striking bronze *torii* gate that is 22 feet high. Though Futarasan boasts a Chinese gate, its style is more subdued than that of its famous neighbor. At the southwest corner of the main shrine is an antique bronze lantern that is 7 1/2 feet high, called *Bake-Doro* (Goblin Lantern). It is said to have assumed the shape of a goblin at night. One night some swordsmen slashed it; the scratches are still visible. The Futarasan Main Hall, built in 1619, is the oldest building in Nikko.

Just beyond Futarasan is the Daiyu-in Mausoleum of Iemitsu, the third Tokugawa shogun. The layout of Iemitsu's mausoleum is roughly the same as Toshogu but the scale is smaller, the style and ornamentation are simpler, and the crowds smaller.

Beyond Toshogu, Nikko National Park, with its mountain scenery, ancient trees, rivers, lakes and waterfalls, is a concentrated topography created by volcanic activity with Mount Nantai, a dormant volcano rising 8,150 feet above sea level, as its centerpiece. The lava flows of eons past dammed mountain streams on a high plateau, forming Lake Chuzenji. The drive from the train station up to Chuzenji is a succession of hairpin turns, with the view back down the slope improving as the visitor goes. In the fall, it becomes a kaleidoscope of multicolored foliage, which is why this is Nikko's most popular tourist season.

The huge Kagon (Flower Garland) Fall is an outlet for Lake Chuzenji. The water runs through a forest and over the tree-trunk escarpment, as if it had taken a wrong turn thousands of years ago and kept its aberrant course. Then it drops nearly 330 feet in a 10-foot-wide ribbon, piercing the pool below. The result is a mesmerizing aquatic descent accompanied by a steady, pleasant rumble.

The Japanese have a saying, "Never say magnificent until you've seen Nikko." The Toshogu Shrine and its surroundings are mainly responsible for it.

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by Elgy Gillespie

**D**UBLIN — It could have been the view, or the sun — which made one of its surprise appearances in time to whip us all up some bright red cheeks — or the placidness, because there's nothing very strenuous about a Shannon cruise. The Shannon is lazy and slow. Fat and indolent. "The River Shannon ain't fast or wide but there's lots of pubs on either side," we heard singing that after yet another stop at a country pub among another row of cottages laughably calling itself a village.

There can be a lot of singing on a Shannon cruise, for the simple reason that cruising upstream and down is a passive, anxiety-free sort of exercise. It also encourages a lot of wine and Guinness to disappear. We were three men and two women in a boat and we brought a total of eight bottles of wine plus a tank of beer with a tap. We had chosen the Shannon for our long weekend mini-cruise because it is a river with lakes every now and again, so we felt that we couldn't get lost, really.

We chose the bit near Portlanna, where the river opens into Lough Derg — 24 miles (38 kilometers) long and 2 to 6 miles wide — because we'd heard about its liveliness. If the Shannon has a racy après-cruise scene by night it happens around the tiny villages fringing Lough Derg all the way from Portlanna to Killaloe in County Limerick. Those who want utter stillness and wildlife and the forest should start at the other end in Carrick-on-Shannon and go into Lough Key past the ruins of Rockingham House.

Our cruiser was one of 10 types and sizes and designs on loan from the Emerald Star Line, which moors the boats either in the Carrick-on-Shannon marina or in Portlanna beside the huge swing bridge that guards the lough. We needn't have fretted about our competence as captains. A cheery man called John Le Froy showed us a 10-minute film that made everything look doom-ridden: the dangers of going too near an angler in a rowboat too fast, how to pass the red and black buoys into uncharted areas and perch right atop a rock, how to go sideways through a bridge and get stuck.

Then another cheery man, Mick Horrigan, showed us how to push in the throttle and go backward and stop. Then Horrigan slapped our boat, Cappinore Star, on the rump and we were on our own. Our resident ex-saltwater fisherman on a tennis visor to denote authority, and after a few "Aye aye, sir" and undoing of wrong ropes, it was anchors aweigh.

Our maiden voyage described a large circle. We were so relieved to find we could stay between the markers and drive Cappinore Star around Lough Derg without ramming any other boat that we forgot to notice we were moored just around the corner from where we began, in front of the astonishing bulk of Portlanna Castle.

All places in Ireland are trips down the time tunnel, more or less, and Portlanna Castle with its castellated tops and its series of interlocking Gothic gateways breathes a million strange tales of those who lived there. It has a sad 17th-century plaque dedicated to "the best friend a man could have," a dog. We were appalled to discover we could walk back from here, braving heifers and bullocks, to the place we set out from.

Steaming over to Terryglass across the bay we found Paddy's, an admirable establishment with green-painted eaves and window casements and an ancient license written in delicate white over the front door. Famed for good food as well as good pints, Paddy's is always bustling with people shrieking and singing and making indiscriminate whoopees.

When we weren't eating at Paddy's, we found that cooking in the Cappinore was our great delight, because of our little cruiser kitchen with its profusion of drawers and neat cupboards and flaps to put things on. There was a fridge and cooker and hot water, and a first-aid kit and flares and a flashlight and a radio. We learned very fast what the flashlight was for, the first couple of times we had to find our way back from Paddy's at midnight. Going to bed in the Cappinore was strange, not least because bedding is hidden away in the oddest parts of the boat. And all the other boats stayed up until dawn making a little loud night music.

Fleeing to a more peaceful stop in the next mooring place northeast of Terryglass we found the wooded abundance of Gurloughna House, a place that manages to fulfill the functions of bed-and-breakfast, café, antique shop with craft shop attached, and garden center to boot. Run by a jolly young couple called Bessie and Michael Wilkinson, it is a sprawlingly untidy house with an unexpected courtyard in its middle, nine bedrooms with or without bathrooms, and a library.

The Gurloughna trees and the other woods along the Lough Derg shores recall how much Ireland was once forested, and a bit of broadleaf and deciduous are a reminder of more ancient days. A poem all Irish children learn in school, beginning "Oh what shall we do for the woods, the woods of Kildare are cut down!" was composed not a full century ago, more than three centuries ago.

In the summer, heavenly smells from clematis, wisteria and honeysuckle weave the walls of Gurloughna. Beyond a huge patch of giant wild rhubarb is a burial vault where generations of the last century lie at the bottom of some slippery steps in the middle of the woods.

Our only mistake at this stage was to go to a little marina by a village called Dromore with a busily modernized hotel called The Sail Inn. A lovely view from the upstairs bar is its big asset, but the restaurant managed to defy every attempt to keep the modest-though meal down to less than 20 Irish pounds (\$23) a head. The Irish Tourist Board promotes a tourist menu of three courses for £5.95 a head, but Irish restaurants are notoriously overpriced and good at sticking you for service and marking up bottles of the rough rube house red. The Sail Inn was a busy place with a busy disco and a busy staff, but for restaurants, there is more consistency in Mountshannon or Scariff or Killaloe on the other side of the lough.

We got a slice of another Shannon, too: two ancient lough gates on the way to the unearthly spell of Clonmacnoise, an important ecclesiastical center of the seventh and eighth centuries, with its high crosses and hundreds of grave slabs and seven churches.

And every stop has another pub, with 10 old men nursing their pints, smiling and wishing visitors a grand day. Then there are the lock-keepers and their families, the cormorants and the otters, the other boats we met and the crazy things that happened on the way back. See for yourself. ■

## Doing It Yourself, Ecologically

by James T. Yenckel

**W**ASHINGTON — In a quiet mountain valley in North Carolina, the editors of *Mother Earth News* magazine have set up a huge park called Eco-Village, where visitors can learn the do-it-yourself skills of pioneers. It is, says a spokesman, John Vogel, "a theme park for independent living — a get-down and get-dirty Disneyland."

The park, just south of Asheville near Hendersonville, attracted 20,000 visitors last year, when it opened; this year the number is expected to be 30,000.

The idea behind Eco-Village is to help people find less-expensive options for housing, food and fuel by potting their minds and muscles to work harnessing the sun, the wind and the water. Self-sufficiency is an Eco-Village goal.

Informal classes offer a mixture of the old and the new. There is instruction, for example, in building a log cabin, a cheap form of housing that requires such skills as selecting, cutting and peeling the trees and notching, fitting and

thinking the logs. A more-modern housing concept is the do-it-yourself, solar-heated home that can be built into a hillside for greater energy savings. Eco-Village, where a model has been constructed, calls it a "homestead on a shoestring."

In one corner of the park, the staff has built a solar greenhouse to show how to grow fresh vegetables year-round while helping to heat a home. In the demonstration kitchen, food-preservation — canning, freezing, drying and storage — is featured as an aid to greater self-sufficiency and cheaper food bills.

Extensive outdoor vegetable plots utilize the latest biodynamic methods of intensive gardening to increase productivity with plants healthy enough to resist bugs without the help of pesticides.

Other skills, all geared for home use, include bread-making, bee-keeping, alcohol fuel production, fish farming, backyard livestock raising and wind-electric and hydroelectric systems.

The demonstration sites, many of them open-air, are scattered in meadows beside a large lake. Fishing and boating are available

when lessons are over and nearby hills are laced with hiking and riding trails.

More than 20 classes are offered, on a schedule of about 10 a day with repetitions throughout the week. To attend them all, says Vogel, takes at least two to three days. Instructors frequently are writers and editors from *Mother Earth News*, a one-million circulation magazine.

Eco-Village is open daily through Oct. 22 and will reopen again next May. The hours are 8 A.M. to 6 P.M., with demonstrations beginning at 9:30 A.M. The entrance fee is \$6 a person a day. For \$7 a night, visitors can stay at the 200-site campground. As an ecological research center, Eco-Village lets no opportunity go to waste. The restaurant, open for breakfast, lunch and snacks, serves natural foods from the park's organic gardens. And the campground bathroom is heated by solar power.

For more information, write *The Mother Earth News Eco-Village*, Box 70, Hendersonville, North Carolina 28791 or telephone (704) 693-0211.

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## Germantown Today: Look Ma, No Hans

**P**HILADELPHIA — When 13 families from Krefeld, Germany, arrived in the New World on Oct. 6, 1683, they settled in a place where the water was pure and the air was clean. The site of that first organized German settlement in America, now called Germantown, today is a mixture of cobblestone streets, quaint houses, barbed wire and graffiti-covered walls. Residents say that there isn't much that is German left in Germantown, which was incorporated as part of Philadelphia 100 years ago.

Nevertheless, the tricentennial of the arrival of the Quakers and Mennonites who sailed for 75 days on the ship *Concord* to escape religious and political persecution is being heralded as an occasion to revive ancestral ties between the two nations and to promote German-Americans.

"Everybody else has got their parade and we've been lost," says Frank Finnegan, spokesman for the Stenben Society of America in New York. "Now we're letting the world get out to Washington that we are the biggest and we are the best."

But the hoopla is being lost on some descendants of early German families.

Lyda Updegrave, 67, who traces her roots to the Op den Graef's who arrived on the *Concord*, says she doesn't care much about the tricentennial. "Everybody has to come from somebody," says Updegrave, 67, who lives in the Lutheran Home, an old-age residence, on the fringe of the Germantown section.

Germantown was once a manufacturing power in southeastern Pennsylvania, known for its mills and the invention of a rugged wagon used by early settlers to travel west. But it fell on hard times in the last three decades. Vernon Park, which has a statue of Germantown's founder, Daniel Pastorius, is bordered by a closed branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, protected by barbed wire topped with a crude, plywood fence.

Some community leaders think that what has happened in the last few decades is part of the area's history and should not be overlooked in the tricentennial, which is expected to draw many tourists from Germany. Other groups celebrating the tricentennial are worried that it may be used as a political forum to promote a foreign policy that would have horrified the pacifist settlers — stationing U.S. missiles in Germany, a policy supported by the Reagan administration. Two branches of the Mennonite Church recently passed a resolution condemning what they felt was the use of the tricentennial for that purpose.

Nancy Rhoads, who is organizing a Germantown Founders' Day dinner and who says her forebears included at least four of the Krefeld families, says she thought drawing attention to Germantown's place in history was worthwhile but looking for evidence of its German roots probably was futile.

"I don't think of Germans when I think of Germantown," she says. "The settlers had a fair number of children and most of them moved out and away. It's just a melting pot. I don't pick the Germans out." ■

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## Canada Trimming Plans To Develop Oil Sands

(Continued from Page 11)

projects going and, in return, the industry is taking a more modest approach to development.

"By doing it in bites, we can

## Kaiser and Alcoa To Restart Plants

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. said it would soon restart work at Ravenswood, West Virginia, and Mowat, Washington, with output scheduled for November. Kaiser will then be operating at 515,550 tons of capacity a year, or about 45 percent of its total annual worldwide capacity. About 200 workers are being recalled.

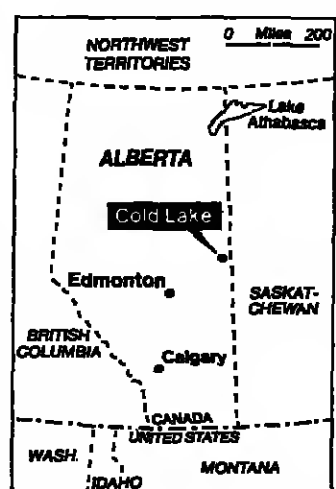
Aluminum Co. of America said it would restart its last idled production lines in the United States at Vancouver, Washington, in early November.

afford to do it all by ourselves," and not in partnership with other companies, says Donald McIvor, Imperial's chief executive officer.

Imperial's project is a shadow of its former plan, canceled in mid-1981 just months before Ottawa and Alberta came to terms on oil pricing and revenue sharing. The life of the project has now been stretched out over 25 years at a cost of 1.5 billion Canadian dollars and is to produce 60,000 barrels a day, less than half the original plan.

"It signifies a major shift in attitudes," says Michael McCracken, president of Informetrix Ltd. of Ottawa, an economic forecasting firm. The new realism comes from the decision by companies, squeezed by higher energy taxes and the recession, to scale down operations. It was better, they decided, to be less dependent on borrowed funds and consortium partners.

Now that two projects are gear-



Oil Sands in Alberta

ing off the shelf in the next 12 months. One of the lures is the prospect of having a ready export market. In the next few years, companies expect to be able to sell the crude bitumen as asphalt for the United States' major road-improvement program.

But in the new era of pragmatism, resurrected energy projects now mean more to the Liberal government than racing for the one-

## Many Eastern Staffers Sign Wage-Cut Petition

By Agis Salpukas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A petition signed by nearly half the membership of Eastern Airlines' flight attendants union has been presented to Frank Borman, chairman and chief executive of the airline. It asks that the members be allowed to vote on a proposal to cut wages 15 percent to avert an Eastern filing for protection from creditors.

The members who presented the petition Wednesday in the lobby of the company's headquarters in Miami said they had been unsuccessful in giving a copy to Patrick Fink, the president of the local of the Transport Workers Union, which represents the flight attendants.

Miss Fink and Charles Bryan, the president of the 12,500-member of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers at Eastern, have said they oppose the cuts and would resist allowing their workers to vote on them.

The petition was signed by 2,600 members of the 5,800-member union.

The cuts have already been approved by a large majority of Eastern's 13,000 nonunion workers.

Mr. Borman has warned that a group of 28 banks will cut off a \$275-million credit line and force the airline into default unless the unions accept the wage cuts by next week.

A filing under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code was the main topic at a meeting of the Eastern board Monday night, according to a participant. Under Chapter 11, a company receives protection from its creditors while it tries to work out a plan to pay its debts.

## Fortune Systems Ousts Chairman

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Fortune Systems Corp., the troubled California maker of office-computer systems, has announced that its board has forced Gary B. Friedman, its founder and chairman, to resign.

The change, announced Wednesday, followed six months of mounting customer complaints about problems with Fortune's computers. It also comes in the midst of a shakeout in the intensely competitive personal-computer business.

Fortune, based in Belmont, California, had been profitable in late 1982 and during this year's first quarter. But Fortune began losing money in the second quarter as customers became more and more dissatisfied.

The company makes systems used largely for word processing and the computer modeling of financial data.

## Yamani Says Saudis Weigh Marketing Network Abroad

(Continued from Page 11)

industry and diplomatic sources that Saudi Arabia had been pressing its partners in Arabian American Oil Co. to pump more oil, and that their reluctance to do so was creating tensions. The Aramco partners are Exxon Corp., Mobil Corp., Standard Oil Co. of California and Texaco Inc.

The minister sharply disagreed with analysts who have said that Saudi Arabia's large investments in building oil refineries were of questionable wisdom. Such experts, as Walter J. Levy, an oil consultant, among others, have contended that investments in refineries add relatively little to the value of crude oil and require large parallel investments in transport to market the products.

"Our new refineries have a cheap source of energy and are far more modern and efficient than their European counterparts," Sheikh Yamani responded.

However, he acknowledged that Saudi Arabia faced potential marketing difficulties, and thus was

considering purchasing a network

of oil export pipelines already taken this step. In February, Kuwait Petroleum Corp. paid about \$150 million to buy Gulf Oil Corp.'s marketing operations in the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium.

The Middle East Economic Survey, a respected weekly publication, reported this week that world oil supplies now significantly exceed refiners' needs, and that the excess might well be dumped on the market if the expected rise in fourth-quarter consumption does not occur, because of mild weather or a faltering in the economic recovery.

Sheikh Yamani declined to comment on the report, but he expressed concern about the "overall stability of the market."

"We don't want to dump oil on the market and we don't want others to," he added.

He predicted that demand and supply for oil would reach equilibrium about 1987.

## Thursday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 1,230,899  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 1,230,899  
Prev. Consolidated Close 627,600

Tables include the following prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	100	High	Low	Close	Chg.
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
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24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
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24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4

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24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
24 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	Amgen	2.25	5.4	15	4	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/4
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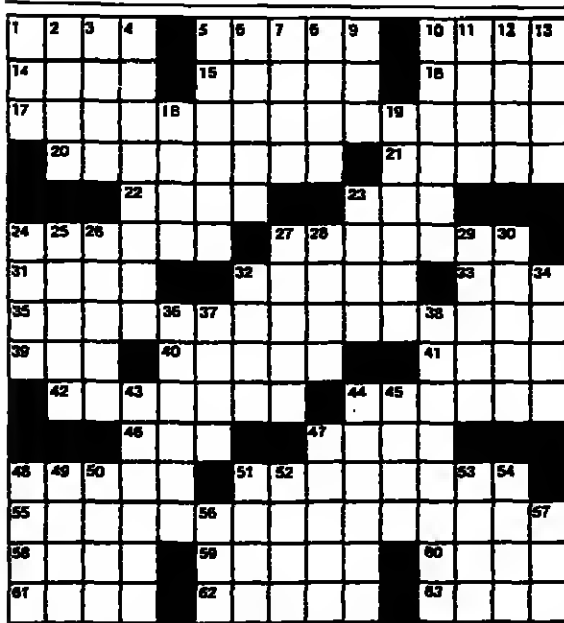
12 Month	
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## CROSSWORD



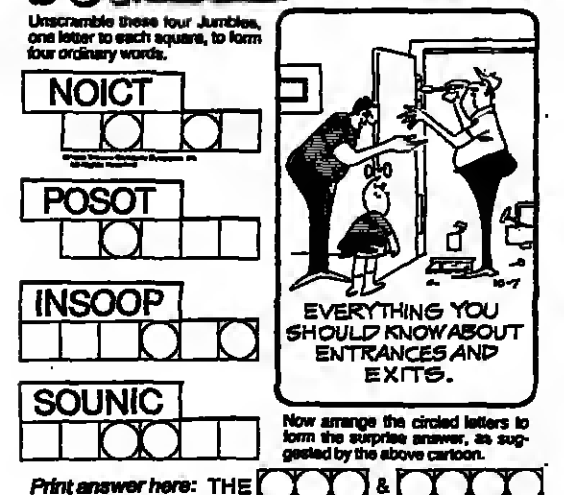
- ACROSS**
- 1 Crazed and dangerous
  - 5 Relative obscurity
  - 10 Dogpatch plug
  - 14 Its capital is Denpasar
  - 15 Southern tree
  - 16 Sun: Comb. form
  - 17 Modern manifestations
  - 20 Like an arrow
  - 21 Postponed
  - 22 Bohemian
  - 23 "—-Rode Together"
  - 24 Academy Award winner: 1942
  - 27 Contested
  - 31 Kalahari-like
  - 32 "—-despised and king"; Shelley
  - 33 Org. going great guns for firearms
  - 34 "Mum's the word, friend!"
  - 39 Trudge
  - 40 Gave, as a dinner
  - 41 Tabula
  - 42 Basilica
  - 43 Vestibule
  - 44 N.A.A.C.P. target
  - 46 Cusk
  - 47 Star of "Broken Blossoms": 1919
- DOWN**
- 1 Good Book org.
  - 2 Out (yes, of course)
  - 3 Nadia's predecessor
  - 4 Long-running Broadway play, with "The"
  - 5 Inconsistent
  - 6 Like a pro
  - 7 Proceedings
  - 8 Actress Ariane
  - 9 Boston-to-Portland dir.
  - 10 Casual wear
  - 11 Prefix with sphere
  - 12 Guinness
  - 13 Sagacious
  - 14 Father
  - 15 Fee covered by the A.A.A.
  - 20 Decadal-system bases
  - 24 Comedic style
  - 25 Indo-European
  - 26 Radner or Gray
  - 27 Baloware
  - 28 Legal claim
  - 29 Chou
  - 30 Scold, with "down"
  - 32 Radio's "A" with Judy
  - 34 Furniture style
  - 36 Ruler who founded St. Petersburg
  - 37 Comic Mort
  - 38 D.C.'s
  - 43 Experiences
  - 44 Broadway is one
  - 45 Wine district in Italy
  - 47 Areas between peaks
  - 48 See 30 Down
  - 49 English painter, 1701-1807
  - 50 Remain undecided
  - 51 Accused person's answer
  - 52 "—-at the Races," 1937 film
  - 53 Love
  - 54 Raptorial bird
  - 56 Capp and Kaline
  - 57 Evergreen

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



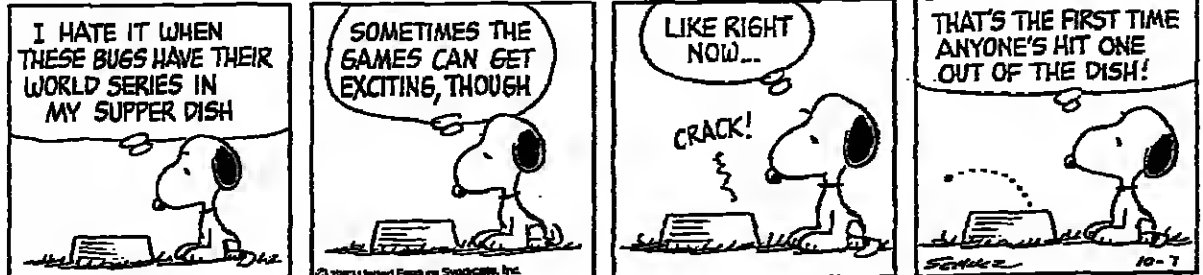
## JUMBLE



## WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
High	Low	Clouds	Wind	High	Low	Clouds	Wind
Algeria	24	15	0	Bangkok	30	24	0
Amsterdam	15	10	0	Beijing	15	10	0
Antwerp	15	10	0	Bombay	30	24	0
Berlin	15	10	0	Buenos Aires	25	18	0
Bombay	30	24	0	Calcutta	30	24	0
Buenos Aires	25	18	0	Colombo	30	24	0
Calcutta	30	24	0	Dacca	30	24	0
Colombo	30	24	0	Delhi	30	24	0
Dacca	30	24	0	Hankow	15	10	0
Delhi	30	24	0	Harbin	15	10	0
Hankow	15	10	0	Hong Kong	25	18	0
Harbin	15	10	0	Kobe	15	10	0
Hong Kong	25	18	0	London	15	10	0
Kobe	15	10	0	Manila	25	18	0
London	15	10	0	Medan	25	18	0
Manila	25	18	0	Osaka	15	10	0
Medan	25	18	0	Paris	15	10	0
Osaka	15	10	0	Rangoon	25	18	0
Paris	15	10	0	Seoul	15	10	0
Rangoon	25	18	0	Singapore	25	18	0
Seoul	15	10	0	Taipei	25	18	0
Singapore	25	18	0	Tokyo	15	10	0
Taipei	25	18	0				
Tokyo	15	10	0				

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked s

Toronto				High Low Close Chg			
Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
3500 AMCA Int	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2	4922 LAC	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2
7415 Abn Price	22 1/2	2425 LAC	22 1/2	4922 LAC	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2
4041 Abn Price	22 1/2	2425 LAC	22 1/2	4922 LAC	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2
14110 Abn Price	22 1/2	2425 LAC	22 1/2	4922 LAC	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2
14110 Abn Price	22 1/2	2425 LAC	22 1/2	4922 LAC	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2
14110 Abn Price	22 1/2	2425 LAC	22 1/2	4922 LAC	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2
14110 Abn Price	22 1/2	2425 LAC	22 1/2	4922 LAC	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2
14110 Abn Price	22 1/2	2425 LAC	22 1/2	4922 LAC	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2
14110 Abn Price	22 1/2	2425 LAC	22 1/2	4922 LAC	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2
14110 Abn Price	22 1/2	2425 LAC	22 1/2	4922 LAC	22 1/2	127 Loblaw	22 1/2

## Amsterdam

Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50

## Other Markets

Closing Prices in local currencies

Sydney				Tokyo			
Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50
ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50	ABN	24.50

## BOOKS

## FATAL VISION

By Joe McGinniss. 663 pp. \$17.95.  
Putnam, 200 Madison Ave., New York,  
N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by  
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

AS I began reading Joe McGinniss's "Fatal Vision"—the latest nonfiction work by the author of "The Selling of the President," "Heroes" and "Going to Extremes"—I wasn't certain I was really up to another true-crime investigative report in the approximate style of Truman Capote's "In Cold Blood" and Norman Mailer's "The Executioner's Song."

It wasn't already knowing the outcome of the so-called Green-Beret murder case that bothered me. For though the story of Dr. Jeffrey R. MacDonald and his conviction in 1979 for the 1970 murder of his pregnant wife and two young daughters had of course been extensively covered in the media, I had succeeded in forgetting whatever details I knew, as I invariably manage to do whenever reading a nonfiction book that depends to any degree on suspense for its power to absorb the reader. It was the tantalizing not-knowing that I think I dreaded—the ultimate and inevitable inability of McGinniss to get inside his subject's head and tell us exactly what was going on there. Either that, or he would duck that particular matter and ponder the significance of MacDonald's crime to the condition of the American psyche, which I wasn't in the mood for either.

But I was wrong in my foreboding. McGinniss does a mastery job of reviving one's interest in the crime and leading us on through his narrative reconstruction, which consists of Jeffrey MacDonald's tape-recorded autobiographical notes, transcripts of the various legal proceedings, third-person accounts told from the viewpoint of several key figures in the case, the in-law, who was to become a form of hellhound following the murder suspect's trail; and the personal testimony of the author, who was invited by MacDonald to get to know him intimately and tell his story, with the presumed result that, regardless of the outcome of the trial, a book was bound to exonerate him.

What draws us on, initially, is the combination of the horrific brutality of the murders, the seemingly strong circumstantial evidence against the suspect, and the quality of the sections called "The Voice of Jeffrey MacDonald," which, coming as they do from a supposedly intelligent, sophisticated man, are masterfully crafted, inarticulate and even evasive. How can he possibly clear himself, we have to wonder at first. How can the Army's investigative hearings NOT lead to court-martial proceedings? How can it be that at the start of "Fatal Vision," where McGinniss first meets MacDonald nearly a decade after the hearings, he is only then facing trial for the murder of his family?

Then, at those Army hearings, the defense's case is sprung and the tables are reversed. Suddenly we learn how deeply the Army's Criminal Investigation Division (CID) has handled the case and that there is apparently solid ground for MacDonald's version of events, which is that he and his family were attacked by a gang of hippies, including a woman carrying a candle and saying, "Aid is Groovy!" and "Kill the pigs!" When the Army dismisses the charges against MacDonald, the only question that remains is what McGinniss has left to write about for nearly 500 pages.

Then when Kassab and the CID discover stronger evidence against the doctor and reverse the tables again, we find ourselves wondering once more about contradictions between the suspect's unexceptionable personality and the viciousness of the crime. And if he did it, did he know that he did it? And under any circumstances, would he possibly confess?

From this point on, you are on your own, because, even though you may recall that MacDonald was eventually found guilty in 1979, "Fatal Vision" turns up a lot that's new about the case. I have only a few points to add. First, though I've grown increasingly uneasy about the practice of psychiatry, I think that McGinniss has delivered the goods. After all, he did have access to the detailed psychological profile that was drawn of the doctor, and after all he got to know him intimately. In any case, the fascinating theory he poses seems plausible enough.

Second, I did have the sense at times while reading "Fatal Vision" that I was being manipulated by the narrative—that is, material was being withheld or revealed largely to make the story more dramatic. But without having gone back over the book carefully enough to make a considered judgment, I suspect that a case can be reasonably true to the way the case developed and that the drama is there legitimate. If McGinniss has contrived his arrangement of the material just a little bit, I guess we can forgive him out of regard for the effectiveness of his drama.

Finally, there are the questions that must arise concerning the author's relationship with his subject—a relationship that, the subject hoped, was developing into a real friendship. Even though the subject's ulterior motive for clearing his innocence, there are bound to be those readers who feel that McGinniss has exploited and betrayed a friendship. In some of his previous books McGinniss has not always made it so clear where he stood in relation to his subject. But "Fatal Vision" smells of integrity, and that's one of the many things about it that make it irresistible to read, even if its vision of the human soul is somewhat bleak and frightening.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

## By Alan Truscott

ONE of the many memorable characters of P.G. Wodehouse—Psmith—would sometimes warn his friends against confusing the improbable with the impossible. This did not stand to gain much, for East would lead to lead diamonds anyway if North became the declarer in no-trump.

In the replay South reached the normal four hearts and just made his contract, losing three tricks in the red suits. Oddly enough, the 5-2 diamond fit produced a trick more than the 6-2 heart fit.

To West's surprise the bidding ended immediately, and his defensive values proved quite limited. His opening club lead was won with the ace, and South finessed in hearts. When this succeeded he cashed the ace and followed with two club winners. He ruffed a spade, ruffed a heart and ruffed another spade. That gave him eight tricks, and when he led another heart toward the trump jack, West was hopeless. He could only make two trump tricks, and South scored two overtricks for 670.

NORTH (D)				SOUTH			
♠	AKQJ43	♥	AKQJ	♠	AKQJ43	♥	AKQJ
♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ
♠	AKQJ43	♥	AKQJ	♠	AKQJ43	♥	AKQJ
♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ	♦	AKQJ	♣	AKQJ

Waited the club three.







